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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,069—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 25. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	MALWA	10883
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA.	10512
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,583	Rebaftat	4th Augt. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,389	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Chianack	1st July
MARQUERHEM	4396	.....	1st August
KOERNER	5438	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5433	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
GIULIA	6017	G. Borgaglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cabol	28th July
GIULIA	6017	G. Borgaglian	29th December

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Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,003 tons, on Monday, 27th June sailing as Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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24th June, 1910.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	June 29th	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

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HEAD OFFICE,

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 22
,, 9 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins.	,,	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3¾	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

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THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

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ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 814 of 1909.

CULLIANJEE MOOLJEE of Bombay, Kshatria Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

1. DEVIDAS VANDRAVANDAS .....
2. DHIRAJLAL VANDRAVANDAS of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitants, residing in the Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 8th day of April, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the aforesid defendants in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or part known as Ambawady together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 675, 204-294 and 204, New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and Old Survey Nos. 559-543-559 and 545 and New Survey Nos. 4/7755 and 7756 and which several tenements or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 293-284-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304 303-308 (1) 308 (2) 307-308 and 307 and Street Nos. 1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-16-17-9-15-701-711 and which land and premises are bounded on the North by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others, on the South by the Girgaum Road, on the East partly by the properties of Narayen Vishnu Gokhale and others and partly by the properties of Annie Triza Pereira and Bheraba, daughter of Narayen Appa and a passage and on the West by the properties of Govind Wassudev Perse.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 23rd day of July, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Asst. Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, till FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th June, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

GANGABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BAHRAMSHA MANDAL JATARI MANDAL, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan Pilgrim.
FREDERICK ARTHUR WILLIAM FLANAGAN, late Sub-Inspector, Bombay Police, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 17th day of June, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1910 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1910, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

Y. M. C. A. "POPULAR" No. 2
ADMISSION, As. 8.
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
including a magnificient set of new pictures just received from Paris, Italy and other parts of the world.
DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE
THE
EPSOM DERBY
1910
the greatest sporting event of the year.
TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW !!
at 7 p.m.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
One GOLD WATCH and Two SILVER WATCHES will be given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.
GRAND BAZAAR
IN THE
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
DECEMBER 1, 2 and 3, 1910
(Preliminary Notice)

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
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LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
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Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOERABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOLLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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FIXED DEPOSITS
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
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Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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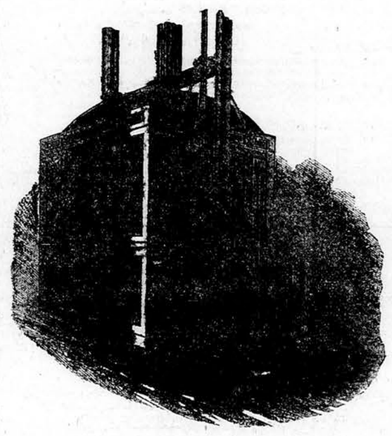

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Supers, No. 2	...	...	„	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	...	„	100	3	0
Supers, No. 2	...	...	„	100	4	0	Little Indians ...	...	„	50	1	6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1			„	50	3	0	Kimberlies	...	...	„	50	3	0

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Apply to Capt. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

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FULLY FURNISHED.
For terms apply to the MANAGER of this Paper, M. H. 35.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the pieces of land at Worlee.

Under instructions from the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account of the risk of the Mortgagor Mistry Mahomed Aloo under the power of sale reserved by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of November, 1908, and made between Mistry Mahomed Aloo of the one part and Dossabhai Cowasji Patel of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of June, 1909, and made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Transferee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the date and place mentioned below, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned pieces of land.

Lot No. 1.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 25th day of June, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Rooms of the Auctioneers in Bank Street, Fort.

A.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land called Pedichi Kachar at Worli containing by admeasurement 447 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. A-3218 situate at Worli near Mahim in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 1413, 1412 or A/412 and Street No. and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the land of Antone Francis Luis, on the West by the land of Keroba Luxmon, on the North by the land of Madon Bhaskerjee and on the South by the land of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas and another.

B.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure near Dammer Chouky at Worli admeasuring one hundred and forty-four square yeards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Worli Koliwada Road, on the west by the property of Laxmon Govindji and on the north by the property of Varjivandas Madhavdas and on the south by the property of Pandoorang Ganpat and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. A/3222 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 368 and Street No. and were formerly and are now vacant.

C.

All that piece of vacant hilly land called Colebhat containing by admeasurement 447 ¼ square yards bearing New Survey No. A—3291 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 249, situated at Worli in Bombay in the registration sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows :—On the East by the land of Madon Bhaskerjee, on the west and south by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on the North by the land of Bhanuam Raghoba.

For further particulars and conditons of sale application may be made to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Mr. BEJONJI NOWROJI Toddywalla, transferee of the Mortgage created by an Indenture, dated the 2nd day of October, 1906, and made between Mr. Mahomed Roushen of the one part and Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey of the other part, and transferred to the said Bejonji Nowroji Toddywalla by an Indenture, dated the 31st October, 1907, and made between the said Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey of the first part, the said Mahomed Roushen of the second part and the said Bejonji Nowroji Toddywalla of the third part the following leasehold property will in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the said Indenture of Mortgage be put up for sale at the premises on the 9th day of July, 1910, at 4-30 p.m., viz :—

All that piece of land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the north-east side of the Bellasis Junction Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 89304 square yards or thereabout, and which is bounded on the north-east by a service passage, on the south-east by plot No. 16 of the first Nagapada, estate, on the south-west by the Bellasis Junction Road aforesaid and on the north-west by Plot No. 14 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 15 of the said estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. and by the Municipality under ward No. 2219-2223 Street No.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the said Bejonji Nowroji Toddywalla at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1910.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Harpenden	Cormack	Calcutta, June 9
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, June 19
	City of Glasgow...	Greenhorn ...	Glasgow, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Ayuthia	Curtis	Bangkok
	Aldgate	Hoskins	Karachi
	Ivydene	Binks	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Chybassa for Antwerp, etc.
Quisimba for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the 23rd instant and is due here on the morning of the 4th proximo.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, arrived at Liverpool in the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Lahela from Hongkong left Singapore on the 23rd instant for Bombay.

The P. & O. s.s. Assaye with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombassa from Bombay on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Newby Hall s—1,030 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR NEW YORK.
Warburm s—14 cwts dry herb, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.
Bisrano s—110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Oceana s—1,000 cwts castoreseed, L Drefuse and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chybassa s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killiek Nixon and Co.
Magdala s—128 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 900 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR HAMBURG.
Himalaya s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
Warburm s—406 cwts myrabollams, T Canji.
FOR GENOA.
Newby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 69 bales cotton fly and 16 bales cotton rags, C Boggiano'and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 6,113 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.
FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
China s—1 pot rosa oil, A A Rahim.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.

On the 19th January last the Imperial Merchant Service Guild wrote to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade concerning the rescue of the survivors of the Sunderland steamer "Thistlemor" by the S. S. "Arndale," of Whitby, commanded by Captain Francis Corner, and urged upon the Board of Trade that the extraordinary exertions undertaken, under circumstances of the most serious difficulty and danger, by Captain Corner were well worthy of the notice of the Board of Trade and of that official recognition which would have been granted by the Board had this rescue been carried out by a foreign merchant ship. In reply to these representations the following letter was received on June 10:—

Marine Department.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 19th January last respecting the rescue of the survivors of the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. "Thistlemor," of Sunderland, by the s.s. "Arndale," of Whitby, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, that they have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Francis Corner, Master of the "Arndale," in recognition of his valuable services on the occasion.

I am to add that in accordance with the usual practice in such cases the Board waited for the completion of the formal investigation into the loss of the "Thistlemor" before making this award.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL,
The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 24th June 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	23	17	9	8	12
Teheran ...	23	17	50	2	40
Suez	23	14	10	0	42

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Advise line beyond Borsejoon restored. (22-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Suanwai and Weining. (22-6-10).

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR.)
Testamentary Suit.

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Sheroff D and D. Part heard. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and others, Khunderao L and M Smitham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam, Little and Co., Matubhoy J and M.

502-07 Smitham, B and Co., the Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.

158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

2-08 Payne and Co E Shivdhar vs Gangabai Jaideo and another J R Patel and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

257-05 Payne and Co Valli Mahomed Hoosan vs F R Hill Bicknel M and R.

142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.

397-09 Smitham B and Co James J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm Jamshedji R Patel and Co.

1071-09 Jamshedji R & D Abdool Hoossein Mossajl Poonawalla vs Sapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M

606-08 Jehangir M and S G Vinayek vs Waman Samrao and another Shamrao M and H.

1188-09 Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana vs Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas and Co.

1-10 Madhowji K and Co P Sarsing vs Tricumdas Hirji and others Malvi H M and R Thakerdas and Co.

1104-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Jinabai widow vs Abdool Hossain Mahomedally S B Mehta.

1028-08 Bhaisanker K and G K Saganchand A firm vs NiCoursetji and Co a firm.

412-07 Payne and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Tulsidas Nibhalchand and another Jamshedji R and D.

645-08 T A Ghandy K Bapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompsata Salmis G and Co.

83-09 T A Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Maherali Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S

55-08 Munchersha and N V Bechardas vs Alsrakhia Khan Mahomed.

108-08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nanasji and others S B Mehta.

884-07 Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.

742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.

103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Sardenal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Gooculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)
After the Chamber Matter is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sakhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Rogers and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jeevanbai widow vs M Lukhman and Co and others Shamrao M and H Dickshit D and S Smitham B and Co.

142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.

210-08 Matubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others Jehangir S and S Mulji and K.

371-09 Payne and Co. M Nagindas vs Saruphchand Lakhmichand Jamshedji R and D Daphtary, F and D

836-08 Pestonji R K and Co Anna R Zuzarte and others vs Antonia F Brajimia and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

22-09 Daphtary F. and D. Anton John Far and another vs. Shireza Gonsalves widow and another Smitham B and Co.

372-08 Mulla and M Barbar Miya Goolam Hoosein and others vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Malang Karim and others In person Ardeshir H D and Co C P D Cunha.

558-05 Khunderao L and M Funchordas Tribhovandas vs Shridhar Krishna Kothanale and others Shroff D and D.

630-09 In person Ballibhoy Ismailbhoy Datoo vs Bundasally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

993-09 Edgelow G W and Co Bundhallibhoy Shivji and others vs Valibhoy Ismailbhoy and others.

Testamentary Suit.

6-10 Mehta and D Gool Mahomed Fazer vs Jalob Hsji Essa Jehangir M and S.

526-06 Edgelow G W and Co B Shivji and others vs V Ismailji and others In person.

276-07 Payne and Co L Ebrahim and Co the firm vs G Dwarkaparsad and others Jehangir M and S Kanga and P.

364-08 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs B Narayen Powker and others Smitham B and Co Little and Co.

518-08 Ragavaya B N Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. C. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 10th June, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Coles, Mr T C — Sarge, Mr R A
Dawson, Mr L A F — Seddon, Mr H
Grose, Mr A J — Tallman, Mr J H
Lloyd, Mr R E — Tate, Capt J H
Rogers, Mrs M H — Webb, Mr P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Foss, Mr N N — Hill, Mr J B S
Harrsughs, Mr G H G — Higgins, Mr H
Cule, Mr T G — Hurst, Mr C B
Cleeron, Mr J O — Morris, Mr W S
Dass, Mr H — Milburn, Mr R G
Barnshaw, Lieut V — Maxwell, Major H M
Fleming, Mr F — Mosley, Capt H S
Ferguson, Miss K — Ram, Mr B
Graham, Mr E J — Smith, Mr J
Graham, Mr R J D — Smith, Capt
Hiley, Mr and Mrs R F — Steward, Mr and Mrs T F
Hill, Mr J L — Whitechurch, Capt R S H

FROM BRINDISI.

Craik, Mr W R — Hall, Mr F

FROM MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.

Hayne, Mr and Mrs T W

FROM ADEN.

Stocker, Comm — Escofally, Mr A
D — FOR KARACHI—Howard, Lt W H J

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANGALORE.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—June 17, in Bangalore, Lieut.-Colonel W. St. John Richardson A. A., late Indian Army aged 54 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FAITH—June 2, at Clanville Lodge, Andover, the wife of Capt T Faith, of a son.
GORDON—June 3, at Infield Lodge, Barrow-in-Furness, the wife of Engineer Lieut Francis A Gordon, of a son.
WILSON—June 4, at 2 Orme Square, W, the wife of Capt Leslie Orme Wilson, D S O, of a son.
BARTRAM—June 5, at Bramcote Hall, Nottingham, the wife of Capt H B Bartram, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE—JOHNSTON—June 2, at the Parish Church, Folkestone, Butler, son of the late Sir Victor Brooke, Bart, to Mary Viva, daughter of Cyril Earle Johnston.
DODD—RUSSELL-DODD—June 4, at St Cuthbert's, South Kensington, Arthur H R Dodd, 17th Cavalry, son of Col Charles A Dodd, I C S, to Muriel Penelope Russell-Dodd.
RICHARDS—JACKSON—June 1, at St Marylebone Parish Church, Staff-Surgeon Ramsay Martyn Richards, R N, of H M S Theseus, to Mary Beatrice, daughter of Herbert Jackson.

DEATHS.

BELL—June 2, at Clairville, Ceuldon, the Rev J T Bell, late Chaplain and headmaster of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, aged 61.
BLACKWOOD—June 3, at Southsea, Henry Robert Temple Blackwood, son of Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, aged 43.
BRINE—May 31, at Ahnamulli, Lower Erith Road, Torquay, Col John Jones Brine, late 4th Madras Native Inft, son of Capt John Brine, R N, aged 85.
DWYER—June 2, at Rutland House, Southsea, Beryl Maud, wife of Capt Bertie Cunynhame Dwyer, the Leicester Regt.
LA PRIMAUDAYE—May 31, at 45 Cromwell Road, Clement La Primaudaye, Commander R N, C V O.
PASTON-BEDINGFIELD—June 4, at Grove House, Rochampton, Raoul Stephen Bisshopp, son of Sir Henry Paston-Bedingfield, 6th Bart.
PERES—May 31, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Sub-Lieut Eric Keith Perks, R N, aged 22.
SELFE—May 31, at Bedford Park, Sydney G F Selfe, Lieut-Col (retired) Royal Art, aged 62.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

WALKER—June 13, at Tangikellie, Lindula, Mrs H E Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POWELL—NOLAN—June 11, at Calcutta, William Powell, only son of the late Captain T Folliott Powell, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Verna, only daughter of T G Nolan, Kildarpore, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0·22m., 1·18s.; Low water, 6·19m. 7·21s.

Legislative Council Meeting, Poona, 12 noon.
Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Rovers, Cooperage, 5·45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A." Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway, home ground; "B." Team vs. St. Xavier's High School, away.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 2, Dalal-street, 3·30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Popular Concert, 9-15 p.m.

Maxim: "The experience we get for nothing is worth just about what it costs."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 27th June, 1910, at 10 30 o'clock a. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Raja Saheb Futtehsinhji of Udeypur arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in the Great Western Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. "Shirala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday, the 27th June.

LECTURE.—Mr. K. Narayan Swami will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road, Fort, this (Saturday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Narayana on the Waters." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual report for the 1909 of the Bombay Native General Library shows that there was an average daily attendance of readers of 250, the total number of members and subscribers was 1,526, and during the year Rs. 1,991 were spent on new books.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), this evening:—

March.....The Moon and the Coon .....Serpieri
Overture.....Si Jetais Roi.....Adam
Egyptian Serenade..Amina .....Lincke
Grand Selection ...La Boheme .....Puccini
Valse .....Comedie d'Amour ....Colin
Selection .....The Arcadians.....Monckton
Twostep Op 224.....Fidgety Phil.....Karl Kaps

CONCERT AT Y. W. C. A.—A very enjoyable Concert was given in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington's Lines, on Wednesday evening, and considering the inclemency of the weather, the audience was exceptionally good. There were two slight alterations in the programme, viz., Miss J. Parsons who accompanied for several of the songs in the place of Mrs Haigh and Miss Rhenius who sang in place of Miss Walters, both the absentees being indisposed. Mrs Ben Hicks playing was the treat of the evening. For each of her contributions to the Programe, she was recalled, and kindly gave other selections. Miss Spence who sang twice was encored for her second song "Let us forget" and gave "A bowl of Roses" in response. Messrs. Glendinning and Leahy were recalled for their songs. Miss Rhenius, Mr. Rhenius (Tenor Cor), Mr Frank Anderson (Baby Organ), and Mr. H. V. Dennis also took part.

POLICE OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Jairam Mauldas and three other burglars, were charged with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. His Worship sentenced the first accused to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be in solitary confinement, and the other accused to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship said that he considered it only fair to add that Superintendent Priestley and Inspector Sykes with Sub-Inspector Tayler and the Police Officers concerned in the case, deserved great praise for the patience and tact they had displayed in arresting the accused, and the great trouble they took, and especially so because this was the second instance of the kind within a few days.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

THE "GODAVARI" INQUIRY.

Captain Exculpated.

THE following is the decision of the recent Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. "Godaveri":—

Pursuant to Government Resolution No. 336, dated the 1st June 1910, Marine Department, appointing Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Captain G.W. Gordon, Master, P. and O. s.s. "Delhi" and Captain H. Macdiarmid, Master, B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Lhasa" to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the stranding of the B. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Godaveri" in Panwell Creek on the 11th May, 1910, the Court assembled on June 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th for the purpose stated.

2. The evidence shows that the s.s. "Godaveri," a twin Screw Steamship (official No. 89,938), belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was built at Glasgow in 1894 by R. Duncan and Company. She had two compound engines built in 1884 by Dunsmuir Jackson and Company. Her gross tonnage was 514·81 and her registered tonnage 160·95 tons.

3. On May 11th she was proceeding to Diwa, which she was timed to reach at 9·45 a.m. with passengers, mails and cargo.

4. Besides her Master, Shaik Cassum Adam, who holds a certificate of competency as Master No. 1372 granted by the Government of Bombay in 1904 and also a Bombay Harbour Pilot Certificate, she had on board a certificated Chief Officer, Mahomed Esack Shaik Ismail, who holds an Inland Certificate as 2nd Class Master granted by the Government of Bombay in 1905.

5. The s.s. "Godaveri" left Hog Island at 9 a.m. and went full speed ahead for about 5 minutes until she reached the entrance of Panwell Creek. After that the speed was changed to easy ahead and soundings were taken.

6. At the outer Port Trust Buoy a sounding of 8 feet was obtained. The draft of the "Godaveri" was 5 1-2 feet forward and 7 feet aft and the tide was rising, so the Captain felt justified in proceeding up the Creek.

7. Some time before this the Master of the "Godaveri" had noticed that the Salt Department buoys referred to as buoys Nos. 1 and 2 in the evidence had been shifted from their proper position, when they were removed for their annual painting, and he had drawn the attention of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, and of Mr. Pain, the Inspector, Coast Guard Service, in whose charge the buoys were, to the fact. But the letter addressed to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company was sent by the registry clerk to the wrong Department by mistake and never came into the hands of Mr. Hilton, their Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Pain admits that although he was warned and in charge of the buoys he had not the requisite knowledge to ascertain whether the complaint was correct and to replace the buoys in their proper position, should they require replacing. Mr. Pain accordingly reported the complaint to his Superior Officer and on May 24th, 13 days after the accident, Mr. Threlfall, the Assistant Collector, Coast Guard Service, went to inspect the position of the buoys and reported that they were in their proper position.

8. To proceed with the events which took place on May 11th the Master, instead of hugging buoy No. 1 as he had been accustomed to do, when it was in its correct position, believing that it had been shifted to the North passed it on his port side at a distance of about 100 or 150 feet and he had already adopted this course for some time ever since he first noticed that the buoys had been shifted.

9 The ship proceeded at "easy ahead" and when approaching No. 2 buoy or her port bow she struck on a rock No. 2 buoy was then slightly forward of a beam on the port bow 150 feet away; the time was 9·25 a. m. by the clock in the Engine-room and the Chief Engineer recorded the time on a bulkhead. Ganda Soma who was sounding on the starboard side got a depth of 12 feet when she struck.

10. The engines were stopped and the Chief Officer went to the Engine-room. The Chief Engineer reported that the water could not be stopped or kept under and the Master thereupon ordered "full speed ahead" and ran the vessel ashore believing that this was the only course to adopt in the interests of the passengers and cargo.

11. The Court agrees with the answers given by the Assessors to the questions framed by the representative of the Local Government. The evidence is conflicting but we are of opinion that the accident was caused by No. 2 Salt Department Buoy being out of position.

12. The fact that the Master reported this before the accident occurred and altered his course shows that it was not an after-thought, and the Captain's statement that the buoys were not in their proper position is supported by the evidence of the Port Officer, who personally visited the place.

13. We agree with the Assessors that with the Captain's previous experience and great local knowledge he was justified in proceeding up the Panwell Creek as he did. The course which he steered resulted no doubt in the s.s. "Godaveri" striking a rock, but the Court is of opinion that the Captain had good reason to believe that he was giving a known danger a wide enough berth.

14. The evidence shows that the lead was sufficiently and properly used after entering Panwell Creek and there is no reason for believing that the vessel was navigated at too great a speed. It was necessary for the ship to have sufficient speed in order to have steerage way and we are of opinion that the speed was not excessive. We agree with the Assessors that the ship was navigated with proper and seamanlike care. The evidence shows that the three buoys were not painted and shaped in accordance with the uniform system of buoyage, but this did not in the opinion of the Court conduce to the accident. It is also shown however that the buoys were not placed to best advantage nor as indicated in the Government of India chart. One of the buoys in question, moreover, has since drifted from its moorings and had not at the date of the inquiry been placed in position.

15. We are of opinion that the actual position of the buoys decidedly contributed to the grounding. With reference to the 9th question the evidence shows that the rock though a known danger was not shown on the chart. We agree with the Assessors that every possible effort was made to ascertain the position of the leek and to stop it, that it was necessary for the safety of the vessel, passengers and crew to run the vessel ashore and that the grounding of the s. s. "Godaveri" was not caused by or contributed to by any negligence or rashness of navigation or by any wrongful act or default of the Master.

16. The Court is of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of those navigating the waters that the locality should be resurveyed and that the Salt Department buoys should be placed in their correct position as soon as possible and better supervision exercised in their maintenance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS excellent resort of amusement continues to be the evening rendezvouz of fashionable society, and the crowded houses which the show draws every night testify to its great popularity. The management have announced a grand change of programme for to-night and the next week; and looking to the many comic, dramatic and other items which it contains, the new progamme is sure to prove popular and draw bumber houses. The most notable film is the Epsom Derby run this year. This greatest sporting event of the year is beautifully depicted and the fine film is sure to draw the sporting public of Bombay in great numbers. There are, besides this, many other fine items, and the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing the excellent programme. At the 7 p.m. session to-morrow (Sunday) there will be a grand prize show, when one gold and two silver watches will be given away.

THE annual meeting of the Central Asian Society was held at the rooms in Albemarle Street, on June 8, Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., presiding. Lord Ronaldshay was re-elected chairman, this being the third year of his holding the position. Sir Mortimer Durand was added to the list of vice-presidents, and vacancies in the council were filled by the election of Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. G. Lloyd, and Mr. E. R. P. Moon. The Annual Dinner, postponed on account of King Edward's death, has now been fixed for July 7.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

GLOSTERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

There was a fairly large crowd on the Cooperage last evening, to see the above teams fulfil their League engagement. It was expected that the Glosters would win rather easily, and such proved to be the case.

The Glosters having won the toss and taken advantage of playing with the wind, Lee kicked off for the Gymkhana. From the start the Glosters pressed, and after ten minutes' play, Short gave Heyher no chance with a shot from close range. The Glosters continued to do the pressing and only a few minutes had elapsed when Maton shot the second goal, a very pretty effort. Lieut. Holme, who had put in some very good attempts at scoring, only to see Heyher repeatedly stop them, at last gave him no chance with a fast shot, which just went under the bar. Just on half-time Sherwood from about 20 yards range scored the fourth goal, the interval arriving with the Glosters leading by 4 goals to love.

The second half was practically a repetition of the first, the Glosters, who were playing a pretty game, keeping their opponents continually defending their goal. Holmes added the fifth goal, and from a neat pass from that player right in the goal-mouth, Harris scored the sixth. In the meantime Heyher had saved several splendid shots, and could hardly have stopped any of the goals scored against him. Maton, after tricking a couple of opponents, made the score seven and scortly before time Hill contributed the eighth.

Result:—

Glosters..... 8
Parel Gymkhana..... 0

Teams Parel Gymkhana:—Goal: Heyher; backs: Holham and Topper; halves: Patterson Muir and Molenaux; Forwards: S. Alcock, Major, Lee, Furbisher and W. Alcock.

Glosters:—Goal: Smith; backs: Sosife and Ruck; halves: Daw, Sherwood and Curtis. Forwards: Maton, Short, Hill, Lieut Holme and Harris.

POLO.

The America Cup.

THE Old Etonian team has intimated its willingness, as an official team cannot be got together until next year, to accept the invitation of the Hurlingham Committee and go to America this autumn, representing Hurlingham and England on the days of the three international matches. Each individual in the team will bear his own expenses and make his own arrangements. The team will consist of Messrs. F. Grenfell, R. Grenfell, Lord Rocksavage, and Lord Wodehouse. The Hurlingham Polo Committee has accepted this offer, has formally challenged for the America International Polo Cup and will be represented by the Old Etonian team.

The American Polo Association has accepted the challenge of the Hurlingham Polo Committee.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 26TH JUNE, 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7·45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns.—268—247—312—447.
9-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—438—353—537.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 7·15 a.m., and Evensong at 5·15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7·45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6·30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Wednesday, St. Peter's Day.
8 a.m.—Matins, daily, Wednesday 8-30 a. m.
6 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.
Monthly meeting in Church, Friday.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Fake Chard.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—12, 129, 352.
Psalm.—25.

THE question of an inland tobacco tax is still in abeyance. Considering that such a tax will necessitate the establishment of a separate Tobacco Department, and that every garden will require watching and the creating of an inquisition on growers is extremely undesirable, the Madras Government are not in favour of such a tax. The duty of Rs. 1½ per lb., says the *Madras Mail*, will hardly cover the cost of the extra establishment for collecting revenue, supervision, etc., even if the greatest economy was exercised, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure is expected to be inappreciable. The imposition of the tax in Ceylon is nearly strangling the industry there and is causing hardship. Government do not wish to see the Madras Presidency in a similar predicament.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]
SIMLA, JUNE 24.

There has been a fairly general rainfall over the country, except in Rajputana, the Punjab and the area North-West of these. Principal amounts:—Jalpaiguri, 2 inches; Darjeeling, 1 1-2 inches; Dehra Dun and Surat, 1 inch Veraval, Hanumkanda and Mercara, 2 inches; Poona, 1 1-2 inches, Ratnagiry, and Mormugao, 3 inches; and Gopalpur 4 inches.

Forecast.—Less rain in Upper Burma and North-East India.

The Mail steamer reports that the Monsoon Winds are of increased strength rising to fresh gales occasionally in the middle of the Arabian Sea and close to Bombay.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Office, (Simla):—

Storm Signal.—Conditions unchanged off Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla. In Ins	Byculla nads In Ins	Fort Colaba. In Ins
Previously registered.....	23·45	19·63	18·12
Friday 24th June.....	0·53	0·49	0·43
Total.....	23·98	20·12	18·55
Same date last year	12·48	11·29	15·01
			19·14
			10·01

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.
June 24.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 1 75	In. cts. 22 53	In. cts. 14 09	In. cts. 14 01

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and at Multan. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and in excess at Sirsa; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Delhi, and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·16" of rain and Cawnpore 0·19". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Surat has had 0·95", Bhavnagar Para 1·85," Veraval 2·06" and Indore 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at some stations; the minimum is in defect round the Gulf of Cambay and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread except in the extreme north-eastern districts; Hoshangabad has had 0·20", Khandwa 0·64", Akola 0·22", Amraoti 0·18", Nagpur 0·30", Raipur 0·38" and Chanda 0·31". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·17", Ratnagiri 3·18" Mormugao 3·79", and Karwar 1·81". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Mormugao and Ratnagir; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·20", Ahmednagar 0·16", Poona 1·60", Sholapur 0·12", Belgaum 0·87", Hyderabad 0·14", and Aurangabad 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War office, June 7.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt S G de C Wheeler, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be an adjutant, Officers Training Corps attached to the General Staff May 23.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff—Brevet Major W E Elwards, R A, to be an inspector May 23.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut on probation S G Menzies, from Grenadier Guards, to be second lieutenant on probation June 8.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Lieut M N Kennard to be adjutant April 22.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut G E O F Lambert is seconded for service under the Colonial Office May 25.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon L P Cary Master of Falkland resigns his commission; Lieut I O Dennistoun, M V O, to be captain; Second Lieut R G W Williams-Bulkeley to be lieutenant June 8.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G J Elwards to be adjutant June 6.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut R W Fox to be captain The undermentioned second lieutenant to be lieutenants: C P L Marwood Feb 24; H H Thompson, B L Montgomery, W S Halliley April 1.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt G C R Overton retires on retired pay June 8; Lieut R B de B Hodge to be captain April 15.

The Devonshire Regt—Second Lieut R H Anderson-Morshead to be lieutenant April 30.

The Suffolk Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains: W N Nicholson and A G Taylor Second Lieut H Hannay to be lieutenant May 7.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Major S Goode retires on retired pay; Capt. C C Onslow to be major June 8.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. C Ridings is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army May 21.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. N K Street is seconded for services under the Colonial Office May 18; Second Lieut. E A Haskett-Smith to be lieutenant April 1.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut. O W White to be adjutant, vice Capt. G M Herbert June 8.

The Welsh Regt.—Lieut A G Lyttelton to be adjutant, vice Capt. L I O Robins June 2. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: —T B S Marshall May 3; C A S Carleton, G D Melville, F W Grassmore May 25.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Capt. A H Marindin to be major May 24.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut. E A Freeman, from 3rd batt. Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt. to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. L D Farber, promoted June 8.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The undermentioned second lieutenans to be lieutenants to be lieutenants:—L D St A Salesbury-Trelawny April 23, A L Bonham-Carter May 4.

The Durham Light Inf—Capt H H S Morant to be major May 23.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A H Mackintosh, A G Cameron, Lord J T Stewart-Murray May 14.

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut P A St G Bowman to be Lieutenant April 13.

The Royal Munster Fusilier—Capt M A Tynte resigns his commission June 8.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A J Chapman, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major G Downing to be lieutenant-colonel June 7.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Second Lieut J T Coryton, from 3rd Batt Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, to be second lieutenant June 8.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut W H Walker is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (April 8).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Jessie Findlater, Miss Mary S Mason.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col A J Chapman, Half-pay List, to be colonel; Lieut-Col A E Marchant, C B, Royal Marine Light Inf, to be brevet colonel (June 7). Second Lieut A W G Brooke, the Border Regt, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant, while employed with the West African Regt (May 18). Second Lieut J B Usher, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (June 5).

General Reserve of Officers.

D R Drummond, late lieutenant, Scots Guards to be lieutenant (June 8).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—G J C Wentworth-Fitzwilliam to be second lieutenant on probation June 8.

South Irish Horse—Lieut W L A Goulding resign his commission June 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—The undermentioned second lieutenants resign their commissions:—J H Seton, N, Cunningham June 8.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Buffs East Kent Regt—Lieut C J P Hayes resigns his commission June 8.

3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt and Honorary Major G F M Villiers resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform June 8.

3rd Dorsetshire Regt—C Thomas to be second lieutenant on probation June 8.

3rd York and Lancaster Regt—C R Ripley to be second lieutenant on probation June 8.

5th Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Lieut W J Cooney resigns his commission June 8.

Admiralty, 8th June.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Avison Parker has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th April.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Henry La Touche Darley to be Major, vice Luard, promoted.

Captain Alexander Allen Cordner (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Darley, promoted. Dated 14th May.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Estcourt Mathews to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Kennedy, promoted.

Captain Francis Rayner Boyle to be Major, vice Matthews, promoted.

Captain Charles Burnett Partridge (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Boyle, promoted. Dated, 19th May.

Captain Edward Tootell (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Andrews, retired Dated 20th May.

Captain Robert Charles Seafe (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the establishment, vice Still, deceased. Dated 3rd June.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Reverend Alfred George Dodderidge, M A, has been appointed an Honorary Chaplain. Dated 7th June.

Admiralty, 9th June.

The undermentioned Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Arthur Gayer Phipps, Stanley Samuel Howard Shannon, and Reginald Lewis Jones, B A.

War Office, Whitehall 10th June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers,

Colonel and Honorary Major-General Charles Duncan Cooper, C B, to be Colonel, vice Major-General W F Vetch, C V O, deceased Dated 13th March.

War Office, Whitehall 10th June.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Major Alexander W Abercrombie, The Connaught Rangers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, vice Major D W Churcher, Princess Victoria (Royal Irish Fusiliers), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd June.

Captain Frederick W Lumsden, Royal Marine Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade. Dated 4th June.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Albert E H Breslin resigns his Commission. Dated 11th June.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, The name of Lieutenant Gerald E O F Lambart is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 7th June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain and Brevet Major William E Edwards is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 28th May.

Supernumerary Captain Stanhope C Bartley is restored to the establishment, vice R H Johnson. Dated 1st June.

Lieutenant Frederick A Doxon resigns his Commission. Dated 11th June,

Captain Raymond H Johnson to be Adjutant, vice S C Bartley. Dated 1st June.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Clifford S Tute is seconded for service with the Indian Ordance Department. Dated 20th May.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur N Woods is restored to the establishment, vice R H Wetherall, deceased. Dated 3rd May.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 16th May.

Geoffrey M Paget in succession to Major C J Hawker, who holds a Staff appointment.

Alan G Tritton, vice G M Paget, seconded for service on the Staff.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain William F Sweny to be Major, vice S F Legge, retired Dated 25th May, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated to 1st April, Reginald B Charsely, vice W S W Browne, promoted Maurice W Neal, vice J Wheen, promoted The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be lieutenants, Dated 6th May, Francis T Tatlow, vice W J Parnis England, retired Philip T Farneaux, vice E H Simpson retired.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Langford L Farmer retires on retired pay. Dated 11th June.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Henry P Mackenzie resigns his Commission. Dated 11th June.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major Edward S C Hobson retires on retired pay. Dated 11th June

Captain Henry A Carr to be Major, vice E S C Hobson. Dated 11th June.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arthur W G Brooke is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 18th May.

The Welsh Regiment. Major Charles B Morland, from the Half-pay List, is restored supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below T O Marden. Dated 11th June.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Captain Hugo M Taylor retires on retired pay. Dated 11th June.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Second Lieutenant-Stanley G Gilmour resigns his Commission. Dated 11th June.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend John A Hatton, M A, B D, Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class. Dated 1st June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Elizabeth Mary Dollins to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 25th May.

Memoranda.

Inspector of Works and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Condy, Staff for Royal Engineer Services, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 9th May.

The date of the grant of the local rank of Captain to Lieutenant J H L Poe, The West India Regiment, while employed with the West African Frontier Force, is 16th March, 1910, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 3rd May.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Tribute from Hindoos.

A MEETING of Hindoo residents in England was held, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. G. Gupta of the Council of India, at the Criterion Restaurant, on June 4, to pass resolutions of respectful sympathy with the Royal Family and of humble homage to King George. Upwards of 150 members of the Hindoo community were present, including the Maharani of Kooch Behar and the Maharani of Mourbhang. The Maharaja of Kooch Behar, Aide-de-Camp to the King, was prevented from attending by indisposition.

Mr. Gupta, in opening the proceedings, said:—

"They were proud to belong to a race that had always been noted for its loyalty and steadfast attachment to the Throne. The heart of each one of these present pulsated with the deepest reverence for the Crown, and it was felt that it would be fitting for them to give co-operate expression to their profound sorrow at the death King of Edward, not only on behalf of themselves, but also of those millions of their brethren in India who could not join them in person, but whose hearts were entirely with them. King Edward, like his august mother, was enthroned in the hearts of the Indian people, and during his too brief reign he gave abundant evidence of his loving interest in them. They took that opportunity to offer their loyal homage to their new ruler. They all knew with what keen interest he had followed everything appertaining to India since his memorable visit there, and if further proof was needed of his solicitude for their welfare it was afforded by his most gracious message to the Princes and peoples of the country on his Accession."

On the motion of Mr. S. N. Mitra, seconded by Dewan Dina Nath and supported by Mr. Bhagwanden Dube, a resolution was passed expressing profound grief at the lamented death of King Edward, conveying sympathy to the King and Queen, and offering humble homage to their Majesties, with an earnest assurance of abiding loyalty to the Throne.

The Maharani of Kooch Behar moved, and Mrs. P. L. Roy seconded, a resolution offering Queen Alexandra a humble tribute of heartfelt sympathy in her overwhelming grief. This resolution, like the preceding one, was carried 'sub silentio,' all rising in their places.

THE SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY TESTIMONIAL FUND, MATHERAN

	Rs.
Mr. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy...	300
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	300
Mr. Raton J. Tata...	200
Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mistry...	101
Mr. E. K. Khan	101
Messrs. Esufali Alibhoy Karimjee and Co	100
Mr. Bezonjee Pestonjee Daruwalla...	51
Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania	51
Messrs. Banajee Sorabjee Patel, Aga Mahomad Jaffer Shustry, Haji Mohomad Esmael Subhani, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Bomanjee Vakil, Shah Vasanjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Dr. Edaljee Maneckjee Mody, Messrs. Aga Abdulrehman Abdulaziz Ebrahim, Goculdas Madhavdas Pasta, Muncherjhah N. Chandabhoy, P. D. Pattani, and Ahmed Dawjee Brothers, each Rs. 50.....	600
Mrs. J. N. Petit, Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Bejonjee Sorabjee Chinoy, and Shapurjee N. Chadabhoy, Lady Hormusjee N. Mody each Rs. 25.	125
Khan Bahadoor Kersanpji Rustomjee Dadachanjee, and Mr. Haji Ismael Gulmahomed, each Rs. 20.	40
Messrs. S. D. Bastavala, Shah Govindji Vasanji, M. M. Botlewalla, and Jehangir A. Wadia, each Rs. 15. ...	60
Messrs. Sorabjee Jamshedjee Lalkaka, Shapoorjee Nacrojee Chinoy, Bejonjee M. Daruvala, C. D. Desai, Dossabhoy E. Umrigar, Bomanjee F. Palkhiwalla, Dr. D. Patel, J. R. D'Souza, Usman Haji H. Yakub Kutchi, P. N. Wadia, D. B. Chotia, Dayabhoy Harjivandas, S. R. Bomanjee, each Rs. 10. ...	130
Bandali Hajibhoy Laljee...	50
Messrs. Ebrahim Currim and Sons and Khan Bahadoor Nacrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E., each Rs. 25.	50
Messrs. Ardeshir D. Ghandy, Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, and Jalbhoy A. Sett, each Rs. 15.	60
Messrs. Keshavdas Goculdas and Ardeshir B. Lah each Rs. 10.....	20
Interest on Rs. 2,159 at 4 1-2 per cent.,	97-8-8
Total Rs.	2,436 6-8

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FROCKS OF CANVAS LINEN.

Canvas linen, the soft, flexible material, writes a Paris correspondent, which the tailors of to-day prefer to make up into little frocks of a simple description instead of the severe and uncompromising type of tailor-made is high in favour. A beige model, which could equally well be carried out in grey, hung in soft folds from a number of gathers at the waist, and was finished with a 14in. band of its own material worked in black soutache and tubing. The corsage fell in blouse-like lines and a kind of bolero effect was shadowed out in the trimming, the design being however not too closely packed to prevent the effect from being quite light. It was closed on the left side with small jet buttons and into a narrow band of black satin embroidered in black soutache were worked the long soutache buttonholes. The sleeves had the same finish with five small jet buttons set perpendicularly outside the arm from above the narrow wristband halfway between elbow and wrist, and a lingerie frill ran round the neck in the absence of a collar-band.

USEFUL ADDENDA.

One of the prettiest items of half-mourning addenda which has appeared here is a beg of cut jet with an open lace pattern. This is lined with violent satin, the mouth of the bag being drawn on a violent satin cord. Such little finishing touches naturally suggest themselves to the Gallic mind as necessary to make up a toilette of demi-deuil, and without such addenda a French woman would hardly consider the scheme complete. As a matter of fact, jet has done a great deal to soften the rigour of the all-black toilette, and even the old pieces of mid-Victorian jet which are easily recognisable as being more massive and heavier than those of to-day—with the exception, bien entendu, of the chain of huge jet beads—are being eagerly pressed into service by those who are fortunate enough to posses a supply.

A SIMPLE MODEL.

Where the ordinary linen is used the couturiers are addicted to a perfectly simple little model, the skirt of which was neither gathers nor pleats, but flat stitched seems outlining a tablier front, and which opens in a broad curve at the sides, where it meets a similar tablier forming the back. The corsage is simply a blouse set in flat pleats half an inch in width, which are stitched with a drawn thread. This is buttoned down the middle of the front with jet buttons, and is finished with a plisse of black lawn in which occurs a stripe of black of the same width as the tucks. A similar frill at the edge of the sleeves and a belt of varnished black leather complete the toilette.

LINING THE HATS.

The vogue for lining the hats with some material in the form of a halo-doublure has developed considerably of late. For half-mourning white muslin of the book variety is adopted on black straw where the trimming is to be white, while little plisses of white lawn and lace appear frequently on the outside of the brims, no matter what the trimming may be.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON,

Lieut Col A Coleman, I M S, E	Mr J Stanford, Be
Brevet Col R S Maclagan, R E, E	Brig Gen C J Mellis, A D C, V C, Fyzabad Bde
Major D H Cameron, I A, E	Col A V Hatch, 2'l G E
Capt W M Anderson, I M S, B	Col C N Price, 129 Bal
Rt Rev A Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, E	Col W W Norman, 22 Cav
Mr A K Jamison, E Cov	Major C E K Counell, 80
Mr I D'O Illiot, E Cov	Major L Et G Le Merchant D A A G, Ahmedabad Bde
Mr H F Forbes, E Cov	Major H H Southay, 35 Sind H
Mr C W W Hope, E Cov	Major A L Bickford, 56 Rifles
Mr C M Collett, E Cov	Major W J McElhinny, R E
Mr F B Leach, E Cov	Major R L Tottenham, 29 Punj
Mr C F Strickland, E Cov	Major W E Venour, 58 Rifles
Mr C E F Banbury, E Cov	Major W de L Williams, D A A G, Mandalay, Bde
Mr F A T Phillips, E Cov	Capt V K Birch, 29 Lrs
Mr A McNair, E Cov	Capt E S Gale, 1 10 G R
Mr M Walker, E Cov	Capt A B Merriman, Burma Mil Police
Mr F J Baker, E	Capt M H L Morgan, 62 Punj
Mr H S Kerr Edie, E	Capt H E Winsloe, R E
Mr E W B Whiting, E	Capt L A Cochran, 72 Punj
Mr R McG Spence, E	Capt S M Tahourdin 12 Cav
Mr E A Scott, E	Capt W H Bowden, 103 Inf
Mr O'Donnell, E	Capt E H Dunsford, 32 Punj
Mr E L L Gwatkin, E	Capt H C Keates, I M S
Mr R F Tucker, E	Capt D Pitcher, 29 C I Horse
Mr F Gantzer, E	Capt P E Duncas, 6 Jats
Mr H A Baker, E	Lieut E Jotham, 51 Sikhs
Mr H A Playfair, E	Lieut J C B Buckland, 2 S G R
Mr A J Fluke, E	Lieut W H Barrett, 91 Punj
Mr F T Paine, E	Lieut M M Carpendale, 36 Jacob's H
Mr L M Priday, E	Lieut C P F Warton, 102 Gren
Mr R W Murphy, E	Engr A H F de Woolfson, R I M
Mr E McComas, E	Asst Engr G Hull, R I M
Mr M P Tadeson, E	
Mr J A Robertson, E	
Mr C A Levett Yeats, E	
Mr P F de la F Sherman, E	
Mr A J Scratchley, E	
Lieut Col F Ashworth, R E M	
Mr A S Laurie, M	
Mr R L Swann, M	
Lieut Col W H Quicke, I M S, Bo	
Mr W H Lucas, Bo Cov	
Mr W D Sheppard, Bo Cov	
Mr R R Boyd, Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr B G Gwyther, E, 5 days	Mr H A Young, R A, to July 31, 1910
Mr J Hewitt, E, 1 mo M C	Major A H T Rouse, 61 Frs, 4 me M C
Mr T Wylie, E, 3 mo M C	Capt G B Kensington, R E, to Nov 6, 1910
Mr W C Gow, E, 1 mo M C	Capt G F Grotian, 7 H Lrs 5 mo M C, without pay.
Rev J H Collins, E 5 mo	
Mr F Williams, E, 2 mo	
Mr E L R Thornton, M, 14 days	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th June.

486. Parade.—Monday the 27th instant "G" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Until further orders arms will be issued on parade.

487. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th June.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 28th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

Make sure of success in your Bakings

by using

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" does the raising so evenly and so well that home baking becomes a pleasure.

Even novices succeed well.

Made by Brown & Polson, and specially packed in tins, containing many useful recipes.

THE CUP OF HEALTH AND HEALING

WEAKNESS and debility are generally due to a deficiency of *phosphorus* in the nerve cells. To reinvigorate the nervous system, we must give it an additional supply of phosphorus.

But the problem is to administer phosphorus in such a way that it is properly *absorbed*. Sanatogen has solved this problem.

"Sanatogen," says the famous analyst, Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., "is an excellent nervé food, containing a large amount of organic phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed."

"Sanatogen is a true food-tonic," writes Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., "feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind. I have used it with extraordinary benefit."

Sanatogen may be obtained from all chemists and bazaars. Send for a free booklet, entitled "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," to the Sanatogen Co. (of London), Box 226 P.O., Bombay.

THE NERVE TONIC With lasting effect

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

AN [IDEAL] RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

XX 85

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS

CLAYTON SYSTEM

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING CO., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/12, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Wright is posted for employment in the Education Department, Central Provinces.

Consequent on the gazetting of the appointments of Secretariat Superintendents, the following are granted the status of gazetted officers :—Messrs. S. K. Murphy, Rai Charu Chandra Sarkar Bahadur, G. F. Winn, R. H. Blaker, L. J. DeSantos and J. H. Frost.

A Resolution is published announcing certain changes in the regulations relating to examination in Indian languages for candidates for the Indian Civil Service. In future "a candidate assigning to Eastern Bengal and Assam whose mother language is Bengali must offer for examination in Hindustani. A candidate assigned to Bombay whose mother tongue is Marathi must offer for examination in Hindustani and a candidate assigned to Bengal or Madras whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against the province must offer the other for examination."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. W. Ford has three months' extension of leave at home.

Messrs. D. W. Aikman and H. C. Sarders are permanently transferred to the Punjab and United Provinces respectively.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H White is appointed Superintendent of Works in charge of Surveys in connection with Lower Ganges Bridge.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Baroda Durbar of a two-feet six inches railways from Miyagani to Hinor twenty miles, also from Dabhoi to Jarod twenty-four miles.

Mr. W H K Howard officiates as Engineer-in-Chief for construction, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr W P Johnson whose services have been lent to the Bombay Baroda Railway retires from Government service with effect from 10th proximo.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A regulation is published amending the law relating to restrictions on sea traffic in arms and ammunition between Aden and places in Gulf of Aden so as to render the owner of any vessel doing contraband trade liable to fine of thousand rupees or imprisonment up to five years on conviction. The Regulation is also published providing for organisation and maintenance of rural police in the Sonthal Parganas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. F. Graham Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has one month's leave.

Mr. E. Burdon, C. S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Foord, Director Telegraphs, has six months' leave,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Johnstone to hold charge of current duties of Resident in Wazirstan.

Lieut. C. T. C. Ploughdown to be Asst to A.G.G., Central India.

Captain E. H. S. James to be Asst. Political Agent, Kalat.

Capt. C. W. Prescott is confirmed in the Political Department.

Capt. R. J. W. Heale has six weeks' leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer A Mitchell to be Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer vice Engineer Knight.

Engineer G. H Shirvell to be Chief Engineer vice F. S. Lamb retired from 2nd instant.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be A. D. C. to the Viceroy vice Lieut Gibbs reverted to Regimental employ.

Mr. A. B. Kunning, Secretariat Assistant, to be officiating Superintendent vice Mr. Meyer on ten and a half months' leave.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Leslie and Major W. C. S. Prince, Indian Army, to be Cantonment Magistrates, Punjab and United Provinces respectively.

The following Captains to be Majors :—Keelan, 107th Pioneers ; Dobbs, 94th Russell's Infantry ; Dopping Hopenstal Malaun Regiment ; Strong, 26th Prince of Wales Own Light Cavalry ; Turton, 123rd Outram's Rifles ; Hodgkinson, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry; Naylor, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry ; Hodgkinson, 5th Cavalry ; Dodd, 27th Punjabis ; Chrystie, 25th Cavalry.

Lieuts to be Captains :—Sir Hughes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment ; Connon, 42nd Deoli Regiment ; Brook 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. F. Dennys, I. M. S. to be Colonel.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. L. Boccaro are dispensed with an account of physical disability.

The following retirments are notified :—Colonel H. S. G. Hall from 1st proximo.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband from 11th ultimo ; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Newell from 10th ultimo Major Robinson, 33rd Punjabis, from 24th proximo.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. G. Rodrigues from 4th ultimo.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following is a list of those attending the Indian Medical Service Dinner here to-night:—H. E. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Major-Genl. R. I. Seallon, Surgeon-Genl. F. W. Trevor, Brevet-Colonel R. M. Firth, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., W. R. Crook-Lawless, Lieut.-Col. A.S.F. Henderson, Capt H. S. Becher, 2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles, Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, I.M. S., Col. F. C. Willis., Lt.-Col. C. J. Bamber, Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Leslie., Lt.-Col. J. I. Adie, Lt.-Col. W. Ronaldson Clarke, Lt.-Col. G. F. W. Braide, Lt.-Col. C. M. Moore, Lt.-Col. H. B. Melville, Lt. Genl. S. F. Cleveland, Major C. H. James, Major F. O'Kinealy, Major R. W. T. Buist, Major E. Wilkinson, Major J. G. Seton, Major H. Austen Smith, Major J.G. Hulbert, Major R. Heard, Major J. Gould, Major S. P. James, Capt. H. M. Cruddas, Capt. W. C. H. Forster, Capt. A. E. J. Lister, Capt. W. L. Trafford, Capt H. Ross, Capt, W. V. Jeudwine, Capt. C. L. Dunn, Capt. D. Heron, Capt. C.H. Brodribb, Capt C. A. Gill, Capt. E. C. Hodgson, Capt. H. Watts, Capt. Shumsuere Singh, and Capt. R. B. Nicholson.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The plague returns for the week ending 22rd June show 2,080 deaths as compared with 2,953 in the preceding week. The following are the principal figures :—The Punjab 1,422 deaths; Bombay, 186; Madras, 35; Bengal, 49; the United Provinces, 59; Burma, 190; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 16; Mysore, 22; Hyderabad, 4; Rajputana, 165; North-Western Frontier Province, 3.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Bombay Recipients.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BART.

Baronetcy is conferred on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a well known merchant and leading citizen of Bombay, who has been endeared to the public on account of his munificence and charities. Sir Currimbhoy is the first Mahomedan citizen of Bombay to receive this high destinction.

Sir Currimbhoy is the youngest son of Mr. Ebrahim, a Khoja merchant, who died in Bombay in 1857. When Sir Currimbhoy reached the age of 16 he started carrying on business on his own account. Finding that there was a good field for commerce in the Far East he opened a branch in Hongkong and being very successful in the trade of opium, yarn, cotton and tea, branches of Currimbhoy and Co's., Bombay Firm were opened in Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore and other parts of the East. Sir Currimbhoy next turned his attention to the Mill Industry and Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons became the proprietors of several mills in Bombay. At present Sir Currimbhoy and Sons rank among the leading merchants and millowners in Bombay.

Sir Currimbhoy and his sons, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy, Fazalbhoy and Gulamhussein participate in every public function. Sir Currimbhoy is the President of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam, and Vice-President of the All India Moslem League. To encourage education among his community he has established a primary school for Mahomedan girls and an Urdu School for boys in Mandvi. He has also established the Khoja Orphanage and is maintaining it himself.

All the sons of Sir Currimbhoy are well educated. Mr. Mahomedbhoy the eldest and Mr. Fazulbhoy the second son are assisting their father in his extensive business.

SIR CHUMBHAI MADHOWJAL, KT.

Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Chumbhai Madhowlal C. I. E., a well known citizen of Ahmedabad, who is honoured and respected in Gujarat for his large charities and acts of benevolence. He is connected with the mill industry of Ahmedabad and his latest act of public munificence was a donation of four lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a technical school in Ahmedabad. He is appointed by Government the Chairman of the Committee which is created in place of the Ahmedabad Municipality. He takes interest and leading part in every public movement in Ahmedabad.

K. B. BEJONJI OF GONDAL.

The modest and unassuming late Dewan of Gondal, Mr. Bijonji Merwanji is made Khan Bahadur. In Rajkot where Mr. Bejonji now resides he is looked upon as an ideal Dewan and a straightforward and honest officer who has never made any enemies in his official or private career by favouring one party or offending another.

INDIA'S CELEBRATIONS.

H. M. the King's birthday was observed as a public holiday in Bombay. All the public offices, including the High Court, Police Courts, and the Secretariat, were closed, and so were many of the mercantile offices. Owing however to want of time, the day could not be declared a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act and several offices were open. Almost all the schools and colleges in the city also observed a holiday yesterday.

The flags on most of the office buildings including the different Consulates in the city were flying top mast in honour of the occasion.

The Goan Union, Bombay, transmitted to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the following telegram :—In the name of Goans in British India the Goan Union requests His Excellency to convey to His Majesty their heartfelt congratulations on his Birthday, and their fervent prayers for His Majesty's long and prosperous reign.

STORM IN BOMBAY.

The flooding of low lying districts in Bombay, on Thursday has unfortunately resulted in one fatality. A Mahomedan boy named Ismail Abdulla, aged seven years was playing with other boys in the rain water that had collected on the old dhobie ghat of Ripon road where there was six to seven feet of water and was drowned. His body was taken out and disposed of.

A wall on the first floor of a one-storeyed house belonging to Joosab Abdul Latiff at old Nagpada Cross Lane collapsed on Thursday owing to the heavy rain. The house was occupied by two persons and they got out without injury.

A corrugated iron shed at Memonwada road also collapsed but, no one was injured.

MADRAS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Financial Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The financial results of the Madras College of Engineering, show that the net cost of the average number of students on the rolls which was 204 was Rs. 389 odd, which was more than what was the case in the previous year, the increase being due to the reduced number of students in some of the classes. The Principal of the College accounts for the diminution, by attributing it to the comparatively small numbers passing the University Examinations, and he has applied for permission to admit students, who have completed the qualifying courses, and have failed only in subjects which are not of the first importance for technical work.

MYSORE YUVARAJA'S MARRIAGE.

Congratulatory Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 24.

To-day addresses were presented to the Yuvaraj at Jagan Mohan palace. There were 23 addresses in number to which the Yuvaraj made the following joint reply:—

"Gentlemen, the addresses of congratulation which have been presented to me on the auspicious occasion of my marriage are so numerous and at the same time so unanimous in the sentiments which they express that you will, I am sure, all understand and appreciate my action in giving one general and collective reply. I am touched to the heart by your assurances of devotion to my brother's persons and throne and the affectionate regard for my bride and myself and I can only say in reply that we deeply value your good wishes and ask you to believe that we warmly reciprocate the feeling to which you have given such eloquent expression. I must thank you at the same time for the valuable and exquisitely wrooked caskets which accompany your addresses. I can assure you that it is no common bond of affection which unites by brother and myself and it will be my constant and earnest desire in the future to devote my services to H. H. the Maharaja and the country of my birth. I trust that I may be guided in my life and conduct by the example of my lamented father and my beloved brother, the present ruler of our State. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your congratulations."

The addresses were delivered in four different languages, the felicitous English, the sonorous Kanarese, the stately Persian and the musical Telugu. They were read by the leading men of the four different religious and three distinct nationalities.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE ROMANCE OF THE OXFORD COLLEGES, by Francis Gribble—(Mills and Boon).—A most amusing collection of anecdotes about college traditions and doings as well as about undergraduates. It ought to be read by all freshmen going up for their first term; to older men, the many of the tales will be familiar, but nonetheless interesting. We imagine that it will be greatly appreciated by Americans.

THE CHEERFUL KNAVE, A COMEDY, by Keble Howard—(Stanley Paul)—Anyone who enjoys a good laugh over a book will thoroughly appreciate this one. There is not much plot; but sufficient to make the reader wish to see how it all ends. Lady Bacchus is anxious that her son should write a history of people distinguished family to which he belongs, so as a commencement they advertise for an amanuensis, Now Lord Bacchus, the son, is secretly engaged to an American and unfortunately not a gilded one. Knowing his mother has a great antipathy to Americans, he decides this is the great opportunity to get her introduced to his mother, so by the aid of a clever get up, she is engaged as the amanuensis. Her first night at Castle Bacchus is the one chosen by the cheerful Knave for his thieving enterprise, and out of this singular coincidence arise some most diverting situations.

INTELLECTUAL MANSIONS, S.W., by Philip Gibbs—(Chapman and Hall).—We are here introduced to a group of people who inhabit some flats neighbouring a park in London. We get to know these people, and the ins and outs of modern life in a surprising manner. The writer must be a shrowd observer and has certainly written a fascinating book. The first people we are introduced to, are Dr. John and his sister, who have come from Yorkshire, with a great desire to see London life, thoroughly they become friends with Raymond Traquet, a modern play-writer, and his wife, Phillida. Matters now become complicated, Dr. John has a great admiration, a perfectly loyal admiration for the charming Phillida, whom her husband does not understand. Also Raymond Traquet seeks counell and advice from Dr. John's sister, and they seem to understand one another and get on well together. There are other people also in whom one becomes interested in this very readable book.

OUTSIDERS AND IN, by John Ayscough—(Chatto and Windus).—This is a collection of five very cleverly written stories. The saddest story is called "The punishment" and tells in a most pathetic manner in the death of an exiled major from starvation. He has been correspondent in a divorce case and was unable to pay the damages, so his life was to be the punishment. The jolliest story is the one where Miss Andley and Mr. Oxenhope are the two nebodies at a country house party of the "smart set." There is much witty and amusing conversation, and the ending to this jolly tale is conventional though surprising.

A FAIR MARTYR, by John Blounsdelle-Burton—(Everett).—This is an historical novel, the scene being laid in France and at the time when the Stuarts were making their final effort to regain their throne, and in France the plague was devasting Marseilles. A wealthy house in the French seaport is deprived both of master and mistress, who leave a beautiful baby daughter to the mercy of a servant. All relatives and friend have fled or have died, and the woman gives way to a terrible temptation. It is this beautiful child which proves the heroine of the story. She is robbed of inheritance, and becomes an unknown outcast, dependent on the charity of a foundling hospital in Paris. She develops into a splendid specimen of young womanhood, and by a series of remarkable coincidences—fiction here is quite as strange as truth—she gathers the threads of her own early life-story. Bitter though her portion is in youth, the Fair Martyr—who falls in love with a Stuart intriguer—reaches a haven of safety and love. It is a tale well told.

THINGS THAT NO ONE TELLS, by Ethel Colburn Mayne—(Chapman and Hall).—Another book of short stories essentially love stories. Throughout the book the reader is always invited to imagine more than is actually set down. The stories are about elegant people of fine manners living at the present day in London, in Ireland, in Anglo-India, in Paris. They have to adopt a rather languid pose so as to be in good form, yet the stories are calculated to reveal that they may be suffering hidden agonies of emotion, usually affairs of the heart. One is a tale of a man who is jilted by a young lady with a red umbrella; another tells of a so-called friendship between two pretty women; the others are like very decorative little phials of passions concentrated, and suppressed. Cleverly constructed, pointed, and always light to read, they make a book which will quickly interest sentimental observers who like to surprise "that within which passeth show."

COLONIAL NEWS.

United South Africa.

Bloemfontein, June, 4.—(Reuter).—The Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court was opened to-day before a representative gathering, Lord de Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding. Sir James Rose Innes, Chief Justice of the Transvaal, Sir William Solomon, Judge of the High Court of the Transvaal, Mr. Massdorp, Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, and Mr. de Villiers, formerly Attorney-General to the Transvaal, were sworn in as Appellate Justices. Responding to the welcome addressed to him Lord de Villiers referred to the establishment of the new tribunal as the attainment of a long desired object which would lead to the uniformity of laws.

Pretoria, June 8.—General Botha has decided to contest Pretoria East against Sir Percy FitzPatrick. Mr. Smuts will probably be the candidate for Pretoria West.

Dr. Jameson, speaking at a meeting of the Transvaal Progressive Federation, at which the constitution and rules of the new Unionist Party were approved, said that General Botha and the Unionists had identical principles, but he feared that General Botha would be prevented from carrying them into effect owing to the composition of his Cabinet.

Mr. Gunn, late Director of Education, who resigned his post on account of disagreements with General Herzog, has received a presentation from 370 English and Dutch teachers in the Orange Free State Province.

Canada.—It is reported that Lord Grey's term as Governor-General of Canada may be extended a few months; he is said to be coming to England to discuss the question with the Colonial Office. According to one rumour the idea of appointing the Duke of Connaught as his successor has not been abandoned.

General Sir John French has completed his inspection of the Royal Military College at Kingston, with which he is said to have been much struck. General French is understood to favour an extension of the Military College system and a more definite and national peace organisation applicable to the Militia.

A Toronto correspondent states that the Canadian Government will enter with reluctance into trade negotiations with the United States, and describes the chances of reciprocity as poor. Negotiations are in progress for commercial agreements with Italy and Belgium.

Old Rugbeians and officers of the Royal Artillery will hear with regret of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney G. F. Selfe. R.A., which took place very suddenly at Bedford Park on the evening of May 31. Colonel Selfe was the youngest son of the late Henry Selfe Selfe, Metropolitan police magistrate, and Anna Maria, daughter of the Ven. William Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry. He was educated at the School house, Rugby, under Dr. Temple, from 1860 to 1865, and in the following year passed into the Royal Military Academy. In January 1869 he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery. Of his twenty-five years of service eighteen were spent in India and two in China. He served with distinction in the Burmese war, 1887-88, and received the medal and clasp. On being invalided home from Hongkong in 1893 he retired as lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards obtained employment with the Charity Organisation Society as a district secretary, while from 1901 to 1908 he was secretary of the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind. Colonel Selfe married, in 1874, Marie Kennerley Edith, daughter of Dr. Rogers, civil surgeon at Coimbatore, who survives him, with two sons and one daughter.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban Indians in a Swamp.

The Hon. Mr. R. Jameson, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, has forwarded the following memorandum to the Durban Town Council :—

Accompanied by the Inspector of Nuisances, I have recently paid a visit of inspection to the Indian location on the Eastern Vlei, and found the places in so deplorable a condition as to induce me to have re-prepared copies of the Inspector's report hereon of June last, one of which I enclose herewith, and beg for it your earnest and sympathetic consideration. It is, in my opinion, imperative, alike in the interests of common humanity and of justice, that the condition of these long-suffering, patient, and helpless people—800 in number—should have our immediate attention, with a view to the amelioration of their miserable surroundings.

When I tell you that since their purchase of the lots, in 1901, they have paid us in rents £6,520, and rates £1,988—or a total of £8,508—and return have received nothing but a swamp, a water-pipe, and sanitary services, and that many of the houses (at the time of my visit, after rain) could only be reached by wading through pools of stagnant water, one to two feet deep for which there is no escape, except by evaporation, I think you will agree with me that grave injustice is being inflicated upon this little community. Had they been Europeans, instead of Indians, this would perforce long since have been righted. His Worship the Mayor will, I am assured, set our attention to the subject at the earliest possible date, when an inspection of the locality will, I think, justify my having claimed for it your sympathetic attention.

The Borough Engineer has already begun well the process of reclamation at one end of the location, but with the exceedingly limited resources at his disposal, viz., a few men of the "relief" gang, it is impossible for him to expedite the work; even he cannot make bricks without straw. Were he voted the necessary expenditure, and had he a free hand in dealing with it I am confident that, with his usual thoroughness, the problem would be satisfactorily solved, and this is a course I am prepared to recommend.

Copy of Inspector of Nuisance's report of June 5th, 1909 :—

BRICKHILL ROAD, NORTH OF DEPOT ROAD.

The above-mentioned locality contains 51 dwelling-houses, mostly owned and occupied by Indians. The total population at the census—March of the present year—was 794 souls (777 Indians and 17 natives). The deaths during the past year of 1908 were 25—equal to a death-rate on the above population of 31·48 per 1,000. The land on which the houses are built was on the edge of the Eastern Vlei swamp, the houses on the east side of the road being erected on the uneven sandhills and hollows, and those on the west side very little above and adjoining the swamp. The road itself, for a considerable distance, during rainy weather, is covered with water, which mostly escapes during the dry season by slow evaporation. Even then the road remains moist and damp. The land was not prepared by proper levelling and filling up of hollows, before being offered by the Corporation for occupation, and the original surface inequalities still exist. There is no drainage of any description, and the land does not offer a natural fall or slope for waste water to flow away. The land was leased for ten years; some lots averaging about £14, others £30, and others again at about £40 per annum. These leases expire in from three to four years from the present time. Early good wood-and-iron houses were erected by the Indian leaseholders.

During the visitation of malaria the population suffered severely from fever. In the pools of water in the roadway, and in the swampy land, which extend into the backyards of many of the houses on the west side of the road, mosquitoes are breeding even at this late period of the year. The roadway is so difficult for traffic that a storekeeper states that the cartage of rice from town costs is per bag. Apart from the natural defective characteristics of the locality, sanitation is not favourable, Pail nightsoil and house rubbish services are carried out, but, with the tendency of the people to put up as many buildings as they can get permission for on the lots, the use of occupants' rights every nook in each house as a separate dwelling, the impossibility in practice for Indians to use privies in such a manner as to avoid nuisances, and the untidy and careless habits of the people generally, make the task of maintaining a moderate condition of cleanliness and domestic decency extremely difficult.

I do not, however, attribute all these imperfections to the people. For flagrant or continued nuisances the provisions of the by-laws are enforced by prosecutions, and frequent visits of the Sanitary Inspector help to correct and restrain the people in their habits. They suffer in health and comfort and material prosperity through being overlooked or forgotten in the improvements which have in every other part of the borough been progressing, and this, notwithstanding that their particular part called for amelioration more urgently than any other locality. There is not even a public paraffin lamp in the road. Every other part of the borough where malaria was prevalent, some two or three years ago, has been improved in some substantial form or other. Nothing has been done in the particular part of Brickhill Road referred to, and it may be quite possible, if a further outbreak of the disease should occur, that at this part it would first make its appearance.

The endeavours to erect as many buildings as possible on the lots, and the occupation of one-roomed dwelling-houses are justifiable, when it is remembered that the ground rent of the stands is as much as £2 10s. and £3 5s. per month per lot, apart from rates, and that the rent of a single room at 7s. 6d. or 10s. per month is as much as a working Indian man can afford for himself and family.

Two years ago or thereabouts some of the Town Councillors (his Worship the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Deance, I think they were), and also the Borough Engineer, paid a visit with me to the place, but the desired improvements did not follow. I beg to urge, in the interests of public health, sanitation, humanity, and for the credit and good name of the borough, that necessary improvements should be undertaken, and which should not be less than the following, viz: (1) The continuation of the reclamation of the land from Depot Road to the Battery Railway ; (2) storm water drainage and a narrow hardened roadway (3) sewerage.

I also beg to suggest that the matter be referred to the Medical Officer of Health, for his opinion of the existing conditions, and of the necessity for improvement.—Yours, &c., W. C. Daugharty Inspector of Nuisances:—"Indian Opinion" (May 21.).

KHAMA'S LOYALTY.

Interesting Gathering at Serowe.

A correspondent of the "Diamond Fields' Advertiser," writing from Vryburg on May 21, says :—On Sunday last from ten to fifteen hundred persons assembled at Serowe to celebrate the jubilee of Khama's admission into the Church but owing to the King's death the jubilee celebrations were turned into a memorial service. Khama's various regiments, with distinctive headdresses, marched in solemn procession, and stood at attention in a semi-circle, in the centre of which were the woman and children, and beyond these Khama and the European residents. Khama was deeply affected. In the course of a sympathetic speech he said they had met in a time of sorrow to mourn the King who had been taken from them. He referred to the peace and quietness which they had enjoyed under Queen Victoria and King Edward. Khama referred to his interview with Queen Victoria, and the advice she gave him, when presenting the New Testament, "to walk according to its words, and all would be well with him and his people." Continuing he said the late King cared for the interests of all, and he prayed God that the new King would follow in his father's footsteps. After acknowledging King George V. as his King Khama said : I stand in the place I have always stood, that of loyalty to the King of the British Empire. Referring with pleasure to the presence of so many white people, Khama expressed the hope that the white people will always be happy and prosperous in his town, together with his people as in the past. He concluded with words: "God Save the King."

ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The arrangements for the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which will be held with the approval of the King from June 20 to July 6 at Olimpia, are now practically completed. The patriotic pageant, "Britannia's Muster," which is to be substitnted for the display "The millenium," first included in the programme promises to provide a spectacle of great interest. As the title indicates, the pageant is designed to bring together, within the arena, detachments representing the Home Army and the troops in the Dominions beyond the seas.

Some 500 men will take part in the pageant, which will be presented halfway through the programme. The full band of the Coldstream Guards, with drums, will first enter the arena playing a lively march. They will be followed by an embleniatical car in which will be a lady representing "Britannia." The car will be driven by "John Bull," and behind it there will march five trumpeters of the Household Cavalry in State dress. The car and the trumpeters will take up their positions in front of the royal box, and the trumpeters will sound a "fan-fare." Thereupon, there will enter units representing the following forces of the "Home Army"; Household Cavalry, Royal Scots Greys, 4th Hussars, 21st Lancers, Middlesex Yeombary, Royal Horse Art., Royal Field Art., Honourable Artillery Company, Mounted Inf. Army Service Corps, Royal Eng., Grenadier Guards, Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Rifle Brigade, Royal Army Medical Corps, Channel Islands Militia, London Scottish, London Irish, Queen's Westminsters, Artists' Rifles, 25th County of London Regt. (Cyclists), 1st C. I. King's Royal Rifle Corps, Royal Marine Art., Royal Marine Light Inf. With the soldiers there will march a patrol leader and four Boy Scouts.

The cavalry units will form up in line, and the infantry units will stand two deep on the side of the arena furthest from the royal box. Another "fan fare," and there will enter a car representing South Africa, preceded by the pipes of the Scots Guards. In the car will be a black figure—a native of South Africa. After the car there will march about fifty men representing the "South African Army." They will be drawn from British regiments—for it has not been found possible to bring Colonial soldiers to England for the Tournament—but they will wear the uniforms of the troops whom they represent. Next an Australian car will enter, preceded by the drums of the 1st Grenadier Guards and followed by a body of men representing the "Australian Army." After them will come the New Zealand troops, preceded by their flag, then the 'Canadian Army," with its car, and lastly the "Indian Army," also with its car. The cars of the Dominions will be ranged on each side of that which will represent "Britannia," and they will be surrounded by the soldiers. When all the units are ready, the troops will give a general salute, and the band will play "Rule, Britannia."

After various evolutions, the infantry, both home and Colonial, will be found to have closed in upon the cars, the band, the drums, and the pipes, and to have formed a hollow square, with a trumpeter at each corner. The cavalry units will be ranged on the outside of the square. Then, after more marchings and counter-marchings, the cars will be placed at longer intervals in the middle of the arena, with the band and pipes on one side and the drums on the other. The band will play "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and this will be the signal for the entrance of a detachment of the Royal Navy, who will take up a position immediately behind the cars. Behind the sailors again will be ranged the infantry, and the cavalry will occupy the centre. The moment will now have arrived for the royal salute. The drums will beat a roll and when they cease the royal standard will be broken and all the units will give the royal salute, while the band will play the National Anthem. After this there will be a march past of cars, trumpeters, sailors, and soldiers, and the actors in the pageant will leave the arena in their proper order the band of the 21st Lancers in the meantime playing a "quickstep" and a cavalry "walk-march."

AERONAUTICS.

Night Trip Over London.

A remarkable flight was made over London during the early hours of Saturday, June 4, by the Army airship Beta, built at Aldershot under the care of Col. J. E. Capper, R.E. He had as a crew Lieut. Waterlow, R.E., and Mr. T. Sidge, the civilian head of the balloon factory. It started on its flight from Farnborough at twenty minutes to twelve on Friday night, and completed the journey to London against a stiff breeze in just over two hours. St. Paul's Cathedral was circled at a height of 1,000 feet, and then the return journey was made. Farnborough being reached soon after three o'clock. The Beta is not the dirigible which was wrecked some weeks ago, but a reconstructed model of the Baby dirigible. It is 104 feet long and fitted with a British-made Green 35 h.p. engine as compared with the mammoth Zeppelin 450 feet long and 500 h.p. The course was set by the stars, the Thames being crossed three times in its windings. The first crossing was at Thames Ditton, the second near Hurlingham, and the third near Battersea Park. The return journey, with a following wind, was made at top speed, between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour being got out of the engine. The course taken was straight across the West End, the Marble Arch being passed over six minutes after leaving St. Paul's.

BOMB-THROWING FROM AEROPLANES.

A bomb-dropping competition for airmen is likely to be one of the attractions at the forthcoming Midland flying meeting at Dunstall Park Racecourse, Wolverhampton, which opens on June 27. It is hoped by this means to go a considerable way towards settling the problem of how much damage could be done by men in aeroplanes dropping bombs on a town or dockyard, an army, or a fleet. If the competition is held the arrangements will be somewhat as follows :—

Somewhere near the centre of the course a space will be provided and indicated to competitors and spectators by a white sheet or other suitable material, into which the "bombs" may be thrown. Competitors, while circling above, will drop "bombs" into the sheet, and the prize will be awarded to the competitor scoring the greatest number of points. Valuable evidence is expected to be obtained as to the possibility or otherwise of a straight aim under such conditions, and as to the weight of bomb which can be most easily dealt with. The bombs, it need hardly be said, will be "dummies." The prize will be £100.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS.

It was announced in April that an Institute of Linguists was about to be formed for the purpose of promoting the knowledge and use of modern languages, and that it was proposed to unite in a corporation persons, whether British or foreign, who either as teachers, scholars, or men of letters, interpreters, or foreign correspondents, desire to co-operate in furthering this object. The inquiries received at the offices, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, from those who desire to join the institute already number about 600, and it is hoped that it will be possible to hold the first examination at the end of next month. The London University has been asked by the institute to conduct the examination. It is proposed that the institute shall consist of honorary members, nominated by the council, and associate members approved by the council after satisfying the examinations or other tests which may be imposed. It is hoped that merchants, bankers, administrators, and all interested in the advancement of international commerce will enrol themselves in the first class. Candidates for the associateship will be examined in two or more languages (one being English). The examination will be in two parts—the literary section (associateship in letters) and the commercial section (associateship in commerce). The literary examination will be framed in order to test the candidate's knowledge of current language and literature, and will not include philology or (directly) grammar. In the commercial section, business letters to be written and answered will form an integral part of the examination. In the list of members associates will be distinguished by the letters A.I.L. (Litt.) or A.I.L. (Com.), according to the examination passed. A considerable number of foreign gentlemen resident in London have expressed their desire to join the institute.

LORD MILNER ON CROWN COLONIES.

Addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on June 7, Lord Milner said there was nothing like an adequate appreciation on the part of the public of the vast extent and vaster possibilities of the Crown Colonies. It was of singular importance that in India and the Crown Colonies we had lands capable of supplying those natural products upon which there was likely to be the greatest run. India was becoming an increasingly industrial country, but the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, such as East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, the Federated Malay States, and, last but not least, the Soudan, were immensely important from a supply point of view. They were enormous in extent, with lands of immense fertility, and so far we had only scratched the surface of their natural resources. Interest in them at present was almost wholly confined to the United Kingdom itself, but it was bound to grow. Contiguity alone would ensure that, especially with the constantly growing rapidity of inter-communication. Canada could not be indifferent to the future of the West Indies, or South Africa to the future of Barotseland and Nyasaland, or Australia to the future of the islands of the Southern Pacific or Malay Peninsula. But there was a more potent influence than contiguity which would tell in coming years. The greater the industrial development of the Self-governing Dominions other than the British Empire, the greater must be the attention devoted to the great countries under the British flag rich in natural productions. From that point of view it might be that the common interest of the self-governing portions of the Empire in the Crown Colonies would become one of the strongest links with the Mother Country, and better the self-governing Dominions themselves.

That perception of the great actual and greater potential value of the Crown Colonies had been the principal cause of the great change of polisy with regard to them. Our step-motherly neglect of those Colonies in the past had been one of the least honourable pages in our history. As acquirers of Overseas Possessions we had been remarkably successful, due, no doubt, to our supremacy on the ocean. As governors of their native populations, at any rate since the abolition of the slave trade, our record for humanity had been fairly high, but in respect of their development we had been extraordinarily unenterprising. Our niggardliness, especially our governmetal niggardliness, had become a by-word, due possibly less to meanness than to want of imagination. Of late years, however, there had been a remarkable awakening as to the possibilities of our great undeveloped estate. The centre of interest had been shifted from a few penurious trading stations on the coasts to the great interior territories, and capital and science were being directed to their development. Millions were spent on railways in East Africa, West Africa, and the Soudan, and if some did not pay now for their axle grease, in time, with the growth of population, under conditions of peace, ordered government, and sanitary science, they would be quite insufficient to meet the demand of the resources at present untapped. Lord Milner urged more serious and systematic study of the conditions with which we had to deal, and appealed for a more highly trained and expert administration. We have, he added, arrived at the end of the process of mere physical expansion. We cannot push our borders very much further forward. In the centre of Africa the era of organisation is only just beginning. We do not want more territories; in truth, it would not be good for us. We have an enormous work before us in making the best of the territories that we already possess. Asserting that the extent and importance of the subject was not sufficiently realised, Lord Milner contrasted the time and labour and temper expended on the least important of the old political questions with the "plantiful lack" of thought and energy devoted to even the biggest problems of the Empire, especially of the Crown Colonies. We had not yet soared to the conception that the country should pay for what was essential to the training of men going to be its agents in those vast territories abroad. He was afraid the prospects offered were not sufficient to attract men of necessary ability, though the results of Colonial administration were better than could have been expected from the present haphazard methods of selection. He spoke from experience of the biggest bit of Crown Colony government done in our time in the new South Africa Colonies immediately after the war. During that temporary period of Crown Colony government they drove the machine ahead at a tremendous pace, and were often attacked for extravagance and what were called expensive fads about experimental farms, bacteriological laboratories, afforestation, and scientific impetus to agriculture. However, he did not think the people who laughed at the idea of the Transvaal ever becoming an agricultural country laughed at it now. It was only public effort and public money which could give the new and raw country that necessary equipment of civilisation to develop its natural resources. Lord Milner concluded with the hope that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce would persist in their excellent efforts to keep up Governments, of whatever party, to their duty in regard to improvement of Crown Colonies.

CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

A CONGRESS of women representing various phases a women's public and social work was opened at the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush on June 6 by Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia. Lady Strachey, president of the women's Local Government Society, occupied the chair, the subject for discussion being "The Co-operation of Women in Local Government as Administrators." Sir George Reid said he was a new arrival, and without the power of summing a country up in a few hours which most travellers possessed. He was also bound by abligations which did not trouble his distinguished friend Mr. Roosevelt. In his famous Guildhall speech Mr. Roosevelt broke all the rules, but as it came from Mr. Roosevelt it stood in a different category. Mr. Roosevelt had proved himself, not only out-of-office but when he occupied the exalted office of President of the United States, a real admirer of the British people and a friend of the British Empire, and when a friend got talking to a friend he was liable to say all sorts of things that they would not like any one else to say. He (the speaker) could not touch upon women's suffrage, because he was told that there were in England some women who were intensely interested in that subject. Every country must work out its own political franchise without advice from other countries abroad. In the past women had been looked upon as a sort of postscript to man, not half as important as the postcript to a lady's letter. That state of affairs had completely changed. Queen Elizabeth was said

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 25th June, 1910.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE India Office, or Simla, or both, has made a terrible jumble of everything, in the way of public ceremonial, since the death of the late King-Emperor, and it is almost time to raise an indignant protest. It was not enough that India should be last portion of the Empire to proclaim the accession of George V., but we must now be the only one which fails to celebrate the new King's birthday properly The Post Office, of all Government Departments, was the first, and only one, to announce a holiday, but presumably that was off its own bat. The Law Courts, and other Government Departments and the Banks had received no orders, and closed on Thursday with the intimation that they would open as usual next day. Imagine the dismay of thousands of officials yesterday morning on reading in their newspapers the telegram from Simla, copy of which would reach all local Governments and administrations late at night, stating that "Intimation has just been received from the Secretary of State that to-morrow the 24th instant, should be an official holiday on account of King's birthday, but there should be no public functions. Please receive orders accordingly. The Government of India think it is now too late to notify under the Negotiable Instruments Act." Of course it was too late to notify the Banks under the Negotiable Instruments Act, a couple of days too late at the very least. But the statement that the day was to be observed as a holiday in England was wired out long ago. Surely Simla could have taken the initiative and wired for sanction afterwards, if the sanction of the Secretary of State be necessary, instead of waiting for instructions. The division of work at the Home Office has long been talked of. It would seem that such division is imperative; either that or the appointment of a new head. However, Simla succeeded in getting out its Honours' List in time, which is not surprising, seeing that, as usual, it is a reproduction of extracts from the Civil List for the most part, and could as easily have been prepared a month ago as yesterday—perhaps was.

We are glad Mr. Rees receives a decoration, for he has served India in Parliament, since his retirement from the Civil Service, as faithfully as he did in it. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's baronetcy was a foregone conclusion, long anticipated and well merited. So much too may be said of Mr. W. D, Sheppard's "C. I. E." but it may, we imagine, be taken as intimating that he has closed his connection with the Bombay Municipality and may continue his service elsewhere at the end of his leave. Mr. C. H. Hill probably did not expect to be made C. S. I., but he has a long record of distinguished service and we would prefer the honour come to Bombay than elsewhere. The English list creates seven new peers, eight baronets and six knights, among the last of these being representatives of art, literature and journalism. The new Companions of the Bath are military officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day, but although the bulk of them may be now serving in India, it is not quite correct to say they are Indian Army Honours; as well have described Sir Edward Henry's civil C.B.-ship as Indian since a portion of his service to the Crown was put in in this country. It is a long list—especially the section of it conferring native honours—and from that point of view it is satisfactory; but it is as discouraging as any of its predecessors regarded from any other aspect.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT OXFORD. MR. ROOSEVELT has been exceptionally fortunate during his tour through the world, for he has seen more effigies of himself than of any other mortal, however famous. Shakespeare may boast of finer monuments, but they do not number millions. Nor are they so manifestly and intimately dear to the young persons of the race as the ubiquitous Teddy Bear, doubtfully described as a mythical or heraldic beast by the ex-President, and found by him even in East Africa in the shape of a funny little woolly wild animal, like a common rabbit called by the settlers "Teddy Bear." In France he saw the shop-windows filled with "les ours de Teddy." In the reception offered him by Cambridge, the typical quadruped was a feature, and every child he came across, must have been hugging one as its most valued treasure. Fame in his case has taken an eccentric and unique form and one no doubt symbolic of the age. It cannot have made Mr. Roosevelt unhappy, indeed he must have felt proud wandering round a world where he and his prototype were so well known, winding up with Oxford in whose ancient Sheldonian Theatre he was added to the roll of famous Doctors of Laws, and to whose alumni he delivered the Romanes Lecture. A crowded and distinguished audience honoured the great American. Lord Curzon, as Chancellor, welcomed him, first in Latin and then in the language of which, he said, Mr. Roosevelt "had made such excellent use during the past few weeks." The invitation to lecture in Oxford he considered the nucleus round which Mr. Roosevelt's wonderful progress through the countries of Europe had been built up, "a triumphal progress such as had been enjoyed but by few even among conquerors and kings." It should have been balm to Mr. Roosevelt to hear on such authority that since Abraham Lincoln his was the most conspicuous figure in American life. And many other complimentary things were said besides, Lord Curzon adding the grain of salt by slyly observing that they were all assembled in Oxford to be lectured by Mr. Roosevelt, and lectured they would be neither more nor less than they desire.

These preliminaries over, the great tourist grasped his subject, "Biological Analyses in History," and had not gone far before he worked himself into the topic, as being more like an American of to-morrow, than a simple one of to-day, for he is ethnically made up of the old stock, though not mainly of English stock; he has in his veins, happy personage!, the blood of men of different European races. He rejoiced to think that he felt himself less alien in Oxford than any of his several ancestors would have been, for "common heirship in the things of the spirit make a closer bond than common heirship in the things of the body." This statement, though not very flattering to his forbears, was cheered to the echo. Mr. Roosevelt, while uttering many admirable sentiments, never soared too high in the moral or intellectual ether, therein showing that even Oxford could not disturb the calm and even flow of his well disciplined thoughts. It was courageous of him to remind the University audience that "willingness to admit ignorance was a prime factor in developing wisdom out of knowledge," and another instance of the "engaging frankness" which he fears does not endear him to his countrymen, was his gentle condemnation of the faculty of cock-sureness by observing that research should not be abandoned as long as our knowledge could offer no complete solution of any problem posed. Rapidly running through the phenomena of national growth and decay, he dwelt on the brief "flowering time" of Spain and Portugal, acknowledged he could not lay his hand on the causes of their decay, but he rejoiced to think that in the New World people of Spanish and Portuguese stock were entering another era of development. He enumerated the different nations who had held the leadership of the world until he came to the last three centuries during which the English-speaking races had spread over the waste places of the universe. Enlarging on his theme, he showed how, vaster in space, population wealth, in variety of possession and achievement than great and glorious Rome, Britain "had carried her flag by conquest and settlement to the uttermost ends of the earth—though haughty rivals were eager to set bounds to her greatness and to tear from her what she had won." There was something of a subtle warning in the lecturer's reference to the fall of Rome, which her enemies could not have compassed but for the incurable ills within her own borders. He spoke of the possible existence of dangerous internal enemies, of passions and follies in the English-speaking nations of to-day, urged the need for self-knowledge and self-mastery as indispensable qualities for the success of a democracy either American or British. He admitted that he was, as might be suspected, a very radical democrat, but he thought every one would agree with him in the belief that the form of Government, being the tool with which we worked, must be good. A bad tool would spoil the work of the best craftsman, but even a good tool in bad hands—did he mean Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill?—was no better. He feared that the spread of luxury, love of ease, of a taste for rapid and frivolous excitement which were abroad, were signs that the time of growth was drawing to an end, and that death which in itself was part the great law of life, was approaching.

But Mr. Roosevelt cheered his hearers before long by declaring that no one was more apt to the mistaken than the prophet of evil, for even some of the greatest minds had foolishly imagined that the civilised world was breaking up. Carlyle, 70 years ago, complained vehemently that all tales had been told, all songs sung, and all deeds worth doing done. Not so Roosevelt. Even now and with a large part of his own record behind him, he believes there is a fine future for the great nations of which his is assuredly one. There is much to be done, but no one should fear to be great, nor shrink, in mistaken prudence, from practising the lesser virtues. Social problems have to be faced in the true spirit without weakness or sentimentality. It must be borne in mind that it would be injustice to give the lazy, the vicious, or even the feeble or dull-witted a reward which was really a robbery of the brave and wise who had earned it. To teach a man to help himself was the only help to give him, but it must not be at the expense of others. To attempt to arrive "at the betterment of social conditions by means so destructive that they would leave no social condition to better," Mr. Roosevelt condemned *in toto*. Oxford must have been pleased to hear that hardness of heart, bad as it is, is no worse than softness of head. Many other moral truths, not to say truisms, were embedded in the Romanes lecture such as the duty of the strong towards the weak and the obligation that lies on all nations to contribute towards the peace of the world. Respect for the rights of others should be an axiom as clearly upheld as insistence on one's own rights. This had been the rule he scrupulously followed, said Mr. Roosevelt, during the eight years he had been at the head of a great nation. The memorable day at Oxford closed at last and Theodore Roosevelt became a Doctor of Laws, a member of Oxford University, and as such, as he was reminded, obliged to wear his cap and gown if he ventured out after 9 p.m. No doubt the proctors meeting him at unseasonable hours, would not forget his advice to the strong to protect the weak.

RAILWAY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES. As will be seen in our news columns to-day, a largely attended meeting was held at the G. I. P. Railway Institute at Parel, on Thursday evening, something like a thousand subscribers to the Provident Fund being present. Senior as well as junior officials attended, so it must be concluded that the grievance they met to ventilate was a very real one. The inadequacy of the Provident Fund, which is supposed to take the place of a pension in Railway service, has long been a cause of discontent, which has been magnified by a recent decision of the Secretary of State, to the effect that since the Railways have a Provident Fund no bonus or gratuity may be added, however deserving a Railway servant may have been. According to the Chairman of Thursday's meeting, a petition was forwarded in 1907, to the Home Board, and it is understood that the Home Board made proposals of a favourable character; but it appears that the Railway Board disapproves and declines to accept the Home Board's suggestions. After the exercise of almost phenomenal patience, the officers of the G. I. P. R. met on Thursday to formulate a protest, and a thoroughly representative assembly, representing every department, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions which we have reproduced. At the meeting, it appears, several questions were asked as to what it was proposed to do to obtain redress, and protests were raised against the dilatoriness of the Railway Board in dealing with questions of vital importance to all Railway men. But the Chairman counselled moderation until the view of the Home Board on their present representation should be received. Judging from the published reports, we believe the general public will agree with us that the Railway officials have a legitimate grivance, for it will be found that even after a quarter of a century's hard labour in this country he can only hope for enough from the Provident Fund to debar him from the benefits of the Old Age Pension scheme on his return Home.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" which is overdue from Aden did not arrive till last night. The same Company's steamer "Silesia" has been despatched in search of the overdue s. s. "Trieste" and left Bombay yesterday.

THE question of the Transvaal deportees in Madras is engaging the attention of the Government.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday last.

THE question of the next Madras Legislative Council meeting has not so far been discussed nor has any business been so far arranged. The District Municipalities Bill is not sufficiently advanced to be dealt with this year.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Canadian Government has appointed a special Commission to make a tour of the United States, Great Britain and Germany with a view to investigating the methods of industrial and technical training in practice.

THE *Daily Mail* states that the date of the Coronation of King George V. will not be fixed until after the new year, but that it is understood that King George would welcome it taking place, if feasible, on Empire Day (May 24th), 1911.

SUBMARINE C34 was successfully launched at Chatham Dockyard on June 8. The naming ceremony was performed by Miss Ommanney, daughter of the Admiral Superintendent. The submarine has been taken into dock, where she will be equipped and completed for sea.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi has announced his intention of abandoning exploration for airmanship. For some time past he has been studying the various types of aeroplanes, and he has now ordered one in which important modifications suggested by himself have been incorporated.

THE British Admiralty have placed a Contract with Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Glasgow, for two torpedo boat destroyers of a special type involving many new features. In these vessels the constructors have been allowed to have a perfectly free hand in the design of the machinery, and consequently the trials of these destroyers will be awaited with considerable interest.

LECTURING at the Royal Institution on June 2, Major Ross said that if one commenced to count the corpuscles in the body of a man ten stone in weight, counting at the rate of 100 a minute day and night, would take 285,000 years to complete the task. They could now count correctly the number of parasites in a specimen of blood and compare the number with the amount of malarial fever in the persons affected.

THE Annual Dinner of the Shikar Club took place at the Savoy Hotel on June 3. The Earl of Lonsdale presided, and those present included Colonel Lord Basing, Lord Charles Bentinck, Sir James Buckingham, Viscount Bury, Sir Hill Child, Captain the Hon. J. Coke, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Hindlip, the Master of Kinnaird, Sir Edmund G. Loder, Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden, Sir Henry Seton-Karr, Sir Edward Stracey, and Lord Wodehouse.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE—PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE last Round Table Conference we had in this country did not achieve the object which those who called it together desired and there are not a few who perdict the same abortive result to the attempts now being made to discover a *modus vivendi*. Personally, while I admit all the difficulties, I do not think that the task Mr. Asquith has set himself is so hopeless as it seems to some. I base my view upon the undeniable fact that under the shadow of the calamity that has befallen there is no heart in the country for political strife. Of course nobody expects this absence of party bitterness to last for ever, but there are no signs of any change taking place in the immediate future and if Mr. Asquith had closed his eyes to what is the evident wish of the country as a whole he would have run the risk of ruining his future case. He was bound to make an attempt to give effect to the universal desire even though he may be doubtful of the ultimate result. I see universal desire. That is perhaps putting it too strongly, seeing that at least two of the more influential of the Unionist papers are opposed to the experiments and that the Labour party are to say the least not enthusiastic in favour of compromise. There is in some quarters an expectation that the negotiations will fail on the question of the Commons' claims to be absolutely supreme in the region of finance; but if there is a stumbling block I doubt if it will be that, and he must be a very careless observer of the signs of the times who cannot see how anxious the peers now are to agree with their adversary while they act with him in this way.

THE VICEROYALTY.

Next to the constitutional crisis the matter that is attracting most attention at present here, as doubtless in India also, is the succession to Lord Minto. Two or three journals have committed themselves strongly to the rumour that Sir Charles Hardinge has after all been selected. Lord Kitchener's backers are decidedly less confident, especially since the *Times* has joined in the outcry against a soldier being made head of the Indian Administration. Papers like the *Morning Leader* declare that Lord Kitchener's name was brought forward by that section of Society which is always eager to exploit any popular reputations if thereby an administrative post can be kept out of Liberal hands; in another, but perhaps not very authoritative, quarter we are told that it was King Edward's wish that Lord Kitchener should take Lord Minto's place. The *Times* is very emphatic in asserting that whoever the new Viceroy should be Lord Kitchener is not the man for the position. The problems of India—and it is pointed out the problems call rather for the qualities of the experienced civilian than for the gifts of the successful soldier and military administrator. "Lord Kitchener's experience, varied as it is, has," the leading journal goes on to say, "been almost exclusively military. It would scarcely be fair either to him, to India or to the Empire to ask him now to abandon, even if only for a time, the profession in which he has spent his life, and to take over an office of which the holder, to fill it adequately, would require the experience and the outlook, not of a soldier, but of a statesman. Lord Kitchener is undoubtedly a great soldier; there is little in his past career to make us confident that he would also be the statesman whom India requires in the present crisis. There seems on the present occasion no special military reason that calls for the appointment of a soldier; no important external war is threatened, and no internal rising is probable that cannot be dealt with by the forces and the men on the spot. The Government would incur a very serious responsibility were they now, by appointing Lord Kitchener as Viceroy, to convey the impression that the situation to-day is so grave as to require our greatest soldier still on the active list to handle it." Mr. Lewis Harcourt is amongst those mentioned, but further speculation on the subject would be superfluous as the appointment is almost certain to be announced officially long before this letter reaches India.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Our great mentor has departed from these shores or will have done so before many hours are over. He has made six or nine speeches, but there have been no further blazing indiscretions and he has been as discreet as anybody could have wished. He could not be otherwise for being admonished by Mr. Bryan who by the way must be laughing in his sleeve when he thinks of a certain speech or writings of his own about India. For Mr. Bryan to lecture another person upon the duty if not criticising a country or the rules of a country whose hospitality you have enjoyed is quite American.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS.

None of the newspapers here so far as I have observed make any reference to the active part taken by the late Mr. Edward Jenkins in the movement on behalf of the Uncovenanted Services in India which Sir Seymour King, M. P., so skilfully and successfully conducted some years ago. Mr. Jenkins was of course led to interest himself in the subject owing to his relationship with Sir Seymour—Lady King is a sister of the lamented author of "Ginx's Baby"—and his legal knowledge was of great assistance to the Committee. When mainly through the dogged perseverance, unfailing tact and splendid generalship of the Parliamentary champion of the aggrieved officials the then Conservative Government agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee Mr. Jenkins accepted the position of Legal Adviser to the London Committee and as such I believe drew up the masterly statement of the case which was laid before Sir John Gorst and his colleagues. Sir J. Gorst, it will be remembered, was Under Secretary of State for India at the time and presided over the inquiry. As editor of the *Overland Mail* and the *Homeward Mail* Mr. Jenkins also rendered valuable help in ventilating the grievances complained of and his experience as an old member of the House of Commons was of great service in the efforts that were made to interest public opinion at home in the question, efforts without which, as Sir Seymour King would I am sure admit, he could not have hoped to achieve his objects in so short a time. For years past Mr. Jenkins has practically lived in retirement, politically. At the period when Sir Charles Dilke used to be caricatured in the comic papers as a Red Republican Mr. Jenkins occupied a very prominent position as one of the band of advanced philosophical Radicals which formed a sort of Fourth Party and included in their numbers the Hon. Auberon Herbert. Mr. Jenkins once observed to a friend, "I made the mistake of entering political life too early." He was, however, 36 before Dundee chose him as one of its members, though he had previously courted two English constituencies of less pronounced Radicalism, he never, I fancy, was what has more recently come to be called a little Englander, but as the *Times* remind us his Imperialism did not prevent him from offering keen opposition to Disraeli's measure by which Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. After breaking with the orthodox Liberals he stood as an Independent Liberal and Imperialist for Edinburgh but was beaten by the Official Liberal. Later he went over to the other side completely or as completely as a man of his independent character could and in 1885 stood as a Conservative for the more northern borough which chose him as an advanced Liberal. Locally his action on this occasion was regarded as somewhat of a joke, but joke or no joke he polled upwards of 5,000 of the electors. Eight years later he made another attempt at Dundee in the same cause polling 4,318 against 7,602 and 7,592 respectively given to the Liberal candidates. He was a capital speaker, had an excellent platform manner and if he had been less of a free lance would probably have made his mark in Parliament. Socially he was extremely agreeable and the most "clubbable" man I think I have ever met. All who had the pleasure of his acquaintance sincerely and deeply mourn his loss.

PARLIAMENTARY ALDERMEN.

There is not very much in common with Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., and Mr. George Bernard Shaw; but one point they seem to be in agreement. At the annual meeting of the London Branch of the All India Moslem League on Monday an interesting little speech was made by Mr. Harold Cox who if I may say so reminds me in some respects of Mr. Edward Jenkins. At any rate Mr. Cox, like Mr. Jenkins, is not of the type of docile polititian who runs easily in party harness. Mr. Rees who spoke after Mr. Cox aroused considerable applause when he expressed regret that the ex-member for Preston no longer adorns the House of Commons and he certainly did adorn it. There must, Mr. Rees remarked, be something wrong with representative Government when a man like Mr. Cox is not one of the nation's representatives. "For my part," Mr. Rees added amidst laughter, "I think he ought to be made an Alderman of the House of Commons." Mr. Bernard Shaw in the course of an onslaught in to-day's *Times* with reference to the manner in which Mr. Lloyd-George's myrmidons *i.e.*, the Income-tax Commissioners, carry out their duties makes a similar suggestion to that of the hon. member for the Montgomery Burroughs. As a Socialist Mr. Shaw has "nothing to urge against the Marxian policy of "expropriating the expropriators," but he wishes that "when the people of this country make up their minds to Socialist measures they would elect Socialist Governments to carry them out! If the Cabinet had consisted of members of the Fabian Society it would not, he submits, have made the particular mess to which he calls attention. He suggests that the Government should, as an item of pressingly needed Parliamentary reform, institute 50 Parliamentary aldermen, sitting in the House of Commons with rights of speech, but without votes. He adds:—"They might be elected on the Hare system of making the entire country a single constituency. Under such circumstances serious political students of the type of John Stuart Mill, or Mr. Sidney Webb, or, shall I say, myself, might possibly obtain that access to Parliament which we can hardly hope for at present, as no single constituency contains a sufficient number of politically-educated voters to return us. As we should have no votes, our revolutionary views could do no harm; and our acquaintance with the elementary principles of politics would enable us to show the House of Commons how to discover difficulties otherwise than by breaking other people's shins against them." The idea which has simultaneously proceeded from the fertile brains of Messrs. Shaw and Rees may sound whimsical, but if the Legislature is "the High Court of Parliament," as it professes to be, there is something to be said for a system by which before it comes to a decision it should be addressed by expert advocates which ordinary members of Parliament certainly are not on some subjects. But Mr. Shaw's 50 Parliamentary aldermen must not consist entirely of Fabians. A few Parliamentary aldermen of Indian experience might be useful especially on the occasion of the Indian Budget debate.

MUSSULMAN ASPIRATIONS.

His Highness the Aga Khan is undergoing a cure on the continent and consequently he was unable to attend the League meeting. He, however, sent his greetings and best wishes. The report which was taken as read referred *inter alia* to the reforms observing that "the people of India are to be congratulated upon the satisfactory solution of the different views which were pressed upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State—for the arrangements finally made, though they may not fulfil the desires of different sections ensure to the educated classes substantial participation in the administration and legislation of the country which was foreshadowed in the gracious Message of the late King-Emperor to the peoples of India on the occasion of the jubilee of the Crown Government in India." Another paragraph referred to the desire of the League to promote conciliation. "The peoples of India could pay no better tribute to the memory and influence of King Edward the Peacemaker than that of composing differences and seeking peace and concord among themselves in those wide fields of endeavour for the common good open to all true patriots of whatever class or creed." The question of the new Regulations of the Inns of Court was also dealt with in some detail. The new schedule of academic qualifications for admission were described as a serious disadvantage to Indian students and difficulties respecting the official certification of respectability and character were mentioned. The views of the League were embodied in a memorandum addressed by the President (Mr. Ameer Ali) to the Council of Legal Education. The Chairman of that body in "a very courteous communication" replied that the Council after a very full and patient discussion were unanimously of opinion that it was not expedient at present to make any alteration in the schedule of qualifying Examinations or to recommend the Four Inns to alter the Regulations as to certificate of character." The League is assured that the effect of the changes will be carefully watched by the Committee. Another subject to which attention was called in the report and in most of the speeches is the scheme for erecting a mosque in London, which from an architectural point of view will, it may be hoped, be worthy both of the Moslem community and the Metropolis of the Empire. The Chairman (Mr. Ameer Ali) made a long and eloquent speech in which as you have heard he opposed the idea of establishing a system of compulsory free education in India and advanced what sum will consider weighty reasons why the creation of a great University for all India may not be so feasible as its advocates think. He also but without any asperity referred to the inadequate proportion of Government posts filled by Mussulmans not withstanding the spread of education in that community.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SEVEN NEW PEERAGES CREATED.

LIST OF INDIAN ARMY DECORATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Birthday Honours List was issued to-night and includes the following:—

Peerages are conferred on Sir R. K. Causton, Sir Walter Foster, Sir Hudson Kearley, Si Weetman Pearson, Sir William Holland, Sir Christopher Furness and Mr. Freeman Thomas.

The Right Hon. Sir R. R. Causton is a director of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd. He has been member for Southwark West since 1888 and since 1905 has held the office of Paymaster-General. From 1892-5 he was a Lord of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Sir Hudson Kearley has represented Devonport since 1892. He is chairman of the London Port Authority and has been Parliamentary Secretary since 1905.

Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson is President of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd. He has been M. P. for Colchester since 1895.

Sir William H. Holland is Chairman of the Fire Cotton Spinners' Association, Ltd. He was President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1896-98, and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce 1904-7. He is an officer of the Order of Leopold, Belgium.

Sir Christopher Furness was M.P. for Hartlepool 1891-95 and has been since 1900. He is the head of Furness, Withy and Co, and the "Furness Line" of steamers. He owns over 30,000 acres of land.

Mr. Freeman Thomas has been M.P., for Bodwin Division of Cornwall since 1906. He was a Major in the Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. He was A.-D.-C. to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria, 1895.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Sheffield, Sir George Herbert Murray, Sir William Mather, Mr. James Caldwell and Mr. Munro-Ferguson M.P.

Lord Sheffield was Assistant Commissioner, Friendly Societies Commission, 1872. He was M.P., for Oldham from 1880-85, and was a member of the Departmental Committee on London Poor Law Schools, 1895. He was a member of the London School Board, 1876-85 and 1888-96.

Sir George Herbert Murray has been Permanent Secretary to the Treasury since 1903. He was private secretary to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl of Rosebery when Prime Minister. He was Chairman to the Board of Inland Revenue, 1897-99, and Secretary to the Post Office 1899-1903.

Sir William Mather is Chairman of Mather and Platt, Ltd., owners of the Salford Iron Works. He is an Engineer and M.I.C.E., a Governor and Member of Council of Owens College and of Victoria University. He investigated the Technical Education in America and Russia for the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction 1883. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Minister of War in 1901, to report on the re-organisation of the War Office.

Mr. James Caldwell has been M. P. for Lanarkshire since 1894. He is Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, and also acts as a Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Munro-Ferguson was a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. He was M. P. for Ross and Cromarty 1884-5, and was Lord of the Treasury, 1895.

TO BE BARONETS.

Mr. Francis Champneys, Mr. Harold Harmsworth, Mr. Adolf Tuck, Messrs. Fuller, M.P., Mond, M.P., Warner, M.P. Walton, M.P., and Norman Lamont, former M.P.,

Mr. Francis Henry Champneys is the Obstetric Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Consulting Physician to the General Lying-in-Hospital. He is Chairman of the Central Midwives Board.

Mr. Harold Harmsworth is a member of the family of well-known Newspaper Proprietors.

Mr. John Michael Fleetwood Fuller has been M. P. of Westbury Divn of Wiltshire since 1900. He was Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1906 and Vice Chamberlain of H. M's Household 1907.

Mr. Alfred Moritz Mond has been M. P. for Chester since 1906. He is Managing Director of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Thomas C. T. Warner has been a member for the Lichfield Division, Staffs, since 1896. He is Chairman of the Warner Estate Co. and the Tottenham and Forest Gate Railway Co.

Mr. Joseph Walton has been M. P. for Barnsley, since 1897. He has travelled extensively in India, Burma, Africa, America, Canada, China, Japan and Persia, etc.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Messrs. A. H. Quiller-Couch, Alfred East, A. R. A. and C. Golding Hyde, former M.P., Colonel Ingles, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, Dr. Lunn, for promoting international gatherings and Dr. Macalpine, President of the Baptists.

Mr. A. H. Quilles Colach is a well-known novelist.

Mr. Alfred East, A. R. A., is President of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Mr. Clarendon Gelding Hyde has been M. P. for Wednesbury since 1906. He is a partner in the firm of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd., Contractors for Public Works.

Dr. Henry Simpson Lunn founded the Grindelwald Conference 1892-96. He interviewed the German Emperor in 1905, and arranged International Municipal Visits between England and Germany. He has written several books including "A Friend of Missions in India," "Municipal Studies and International Friendship," &c.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir Arthur Hardinge.

Sir Arthur Hardinge was Page of Honour to the Queen and entered the Foreign Office 1880. He has been Minister to Belgium since 1906.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Mr. Moore, Premier of West Australia.

TO BE C.M.G.

Colonel Biancardi of Malta, Mr. Blund, Councillor at Penang and Mr. Jamieson, Consul-General at Canton.

Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., is a Director of the Pekin Syndicate and Yangtse Valley Company. He entered the Consular Service in 1864, and was Consul and Judge of the Supreme Court, Shanghai, in 1891.

TO BE G.C.B.

Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir Charles Hardinge.

Sir Ian Hamilton has just recently been appointed to the Mediterranean Command.

Sir Charles Hardinge is to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India.

TO BE K. C. B.

Vice-Admirals Sir Percy Scott, Egerton, Callaghan, Jackson and Oram, Sir Edward Henry, Major-General Beatson, Lieut-General Martin.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott entered the Navy in 1866. The served in the Ashanti War in 1873-4. The has served on the Ordnance Committee, on the Committee on Naval Uniforms, and the Naval Exhibition Committee. He is the inventor of the night signalling apparatus, now used in the Royal Navy, and of various appliances for improving heavy gun shooting. He also invented the gun carriages which enabled 6-inch and 4·7-inch guns to be used in South Africa.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan has been 2nd in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet since 1908.

Engr. Vice-Admiral Henry J. Oram is Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet. He is Vice-President of the Institute of Naval Architects.

Sir Edward Richard Henry entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873, [as Assistant-Magistrate and Collector. He was appointed Magistrate Collector in 1888, and Inspector-General of Police in Bengal in 1891. He has been Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis since 1903.

Major General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson was Military Secretary to the King (when Prince of Wales) during his Indian tour.

Lieut.-Gen. Alfred R. Martin has held several staff appointments including A. M. S. for Indian affairs, Horse Guards, and Adjutant-General in India.

TO BE C. B.

Major-Generals Kitson, Bower, Mackenzie-Kennedy, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Colonels Frederick Campbell, Henry Wilson, Capper, McCracken and Francis Longe. All the above are Indian Army honours with the exception of Sir Edward Henry.

Major-General G. C. Kitson was late Commandant of Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Colonel Frederick Campbell was late Colonel and Hon. Colonel of the 1st Argyle and Bute Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers.)

Col Francis Bacon Longe, R. E., has been Surveyor-General of India since 1904.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Lieut.-Colonel Davies of the Ceylon Public Works Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The "Hindu," commenting the Honours List, says it would puzzle most persons to find out on what grounds Mr. Rees has been selected for the honour of a K. C. I, E. The conferring of the title of Dewan Bahadur on Karnukara Menon, editor, "Indian Patriot" and of Rao Saheb on Mr. P T Sadagopachari, editor, "Desabiman", indicates Government have realised the necessity of recognising the press as a Department of public activity from which to select recipients of titles.

LORD KITCHENER.

Contradictory Reports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The *Daily Chronicle* denies the *Daily Mail's* statement with regard to the appointment of Lord Kitchener. It declares that General Lyttelton is not resigning and General Nicholson has not been designated as his successor.

KING AND QUEEN OF BULGARIA.

Visit to Paris.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The King and Queen of Bulgaria have arrived in Paris. At the banquet given in their honour at the Elysee, last night, cordial toasts were proposed dwelling on the mutual sympathy and esteem of the two countries.

THE KAISER.

Present at Kiel Regatta.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Kaiser was present at the Kiel regatta yesterday.

PRAYERS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Alteration in Prayer Books.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Privy Council orders that Prayer books shall be finally altered as follows:—"Our Gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen-mother, Edward, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family."

MAXICAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

Troop-Train Dashed to Atoms.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mexico City telegrams state that thirty-seven have been killed and fifty injured by the disaster in which four carriages of a troop-train at Manzanillo broke away on a steep grade and were dashed to atoms. The fatalities include five officers and families.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Some Tall Scores.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews is producing sensational results. The first day's scores were cancelled owing to the flooding of the greens.

On the afternoon of the second day some wonderful scoring was recorded by younger players, Duncan making a record round of 73.

Yesterday, Smith, formerly the American champion, went round in 71 and to-day Duncan also returned a card of 71. He is now leading with a score for three rounds of 221, Braid with 223, alone of the champions, is at present among the leaders.

FRONTIER RAIDERS.

Notorious Gang Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 24.

A Chaman (Baluchistan) telegram says:—Captain Anderson with a party of a hundred of 130th P. W. O. Baluchis and 19th Bengal Lancers have captured one of the most notorious gang of raiders, killing three and wounding another notable raider.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Intimation has been received from the frontier state that a party of 130th Baluchis came up on a gang of raiders near Pojhoni. The raiders refused to surrender and opened fire on the Baluchis killing three and capturing two.

A sepoy of 4th Rajputs who was captured a Zhob last week escaped and returned Gulkush.

TRAGEDY OF LAKE COMO.

An American Sensation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Charlton, husband of the beautiful Californian actress, whose body was fished up in a trunk from Lake Como on the 10th of June, was arrested on his arrival at New York yesterday. He confessed to her murder.

The tragedy has caused a sensation, owing to the social position of the actors. Mr. Charlton is the son of an eminent Judge, and his wife was a cousin of President Harrison.

LATER.

Mr. Charlton's confession says his wife's bitter tongue aggravated him past endurance. He murdered her with a wooden mallet.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Status Quo to be Maintained in Manchuria.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Russo-Japanese Treaty will be signed in a few days bringing Russo-Japanese relations into the phase of neighbourliness.

It is believed that it will culminate later in a formal alliance. The Treaty deals only with Manchuria, the idea being that peace there secures peace in the remainder of the Far East. It accepts, without reserve, the status quo as the groundwork for future Far Eastern policy.

The correspondent adds that the well-meant, but inadequately adjusted, action of America and the unfriendliness of China towards Russia have contributed largely to the Russo-Japanese rapprochement.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

Fresh Note Discussed.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Powers are now discussing the despatch of a further Note to Crete reaffirming the rights of the Sultan, and urging that Moslem deputies should be allowed to sit without swearing allegiance to the King of Greece.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Parliamentary Paper Issued.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A Parliamentary Paper has been issued, which contains four memoranda showing the successive changes in the title and duties o the Commander of the Mediterranean, since the creation of the post.

It concludes with a memorandum, dated the 20th of June, combining the command with the Inspector-Generalship of Oversea Forces. It comprises a provision, if a self-governing Colony desires, for the inspection of its forces. The Army Council will arrange for such inspection by the Inspector-General.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Full Debate.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Asquith to-day intimated that there would be a full debate and division on the Suffrage Bill.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The suffragettes are dissatisfied at Mr. Asquith's announcement. A meeting last evening passed a resolution, declaring that if the Bill were killed, they would create trouble.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in an interview, said they were determined that the Bill should become law this session, in spite of the Government's intention to wreck it.

MR. SAMUEL AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Mr. Samuel, introducing the Post Office Estimates this evening, said the wireless telegraphy station had been fully justified. He urged shipowners to hasten the equipment of vessels, in view of the great advantages of wireless installation.

COLONEL CODY IN AEROPLANE SMASH.

Injuries to the Head.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Colonel Cody was flying on Laffan's Plain to-day in a new light machine, when a gust of wind drove him violently to the earth. The machine was smashed, and Colonel Cody was pinned down by the wreckage. He was unconscious, and sustained serious injuries to the head.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

Legacy to Cornell University.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The late Professor Goldwin Smith left estate which is believed to amount to £200,000, to the Cornell University.

THE HOME BUDGET.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Budget will be taken on the 30th of June.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

Financial Assistance to Companies.

NEW AND LIBERAL TERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

THE new branch line terms, which have been under discussion, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for sometime, have now been finally sanctioned and appear in to-day's "Gazette." The new conditions are a great improvement upon the existing rules, and favourable to the promoters. This should go a long way in developing the branch and feeder lines. The Government Resolutions, dated 17th April 1896, have been thoroughly recast, and the following are the main points. In future the practice of publishing projects will be discontinued, and proposals will be considered on their merits, the priority of applications not influencing the final decision. The guaranteed interests will be 3½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. as at present, and the rebate will be 5 per cent. in place of 3½ per cent. with equal distribution of profits about 5 per cent. The initial term of the contract will be for 30 years, with subsequent rests of 10 years on twelve months notice, the purchase price being 25 times the average net earnings of three years, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. of the capital, and a minimum of 100 per cent. The Government also reserves the right to purchase the branch lines on a year's notice, subject to the following condition:—

(1) When the Government want to alter the gauge, (2) when the Government want to convert a branch into a through line, and (3) when the Government want to extend a branch, and the companies are unwilling to supply the capital for the purchase. The compulsory purchase terms will be 25 times the net earnings or 115 per cent. of the capital, whichever is the greater.

LATER.

THE FULL RESOLUTION.

The Railway Department of the Government of India Resolution, in suppression of all previous orders on the subject, the following information is published, detailing the condition on which the Government of India will be prepared to receive applications for the grant of financial assistance to Companies formed to provide capital for the construction of such branch Railways as Government may be prepared to entrust to Companies. The opportunity has been taken to consolidate the existing orders on the subject and the terms offered have been made considerably more liberal in several respects.

CONDITIONS OF CONCESSIONS.

2. The conditions on which concessions for the constructions of Branch lines will be granted are as follows:—

(1) The prospectus of the Company to be formed for the purpose of providing capital for the line must be submitted to and approved by the Government of India before issue. The capital of the Company must be expressed in rupees and subscription must be invited only in India. The construction of the line will not be begun until the Government of India are satisfied that capital sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure has been subscribed.

(2) The Railway shall be built according to plans and estimates approved by the Government of India and must conform to the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed. The gauge of the line, the route followed, the situation of stations and details of a similar character shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

(3) All land in British territory which is, in the option of the Government of India, required for the construction of the line, will be provided free of charge, including land permanently or temporarily required for quarrying ballast for brickfields and similar purposes.

(4) The results of existing surveys will be made available to persons applying for concessions under these rules. In cases where this is considered advisable by the Railway Board fresh surveys will be made at the request of promoters inquiring into the probable prospects of any projected line on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession for the construction of the lines thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of any line the cost of all surveys, whether special surveys or surveys previously made by the Government, shall be included in the captial cost of the Railway. The Government of India expressly disclaim all responsibility for the accuracy of any survey plan estimate or other information supplied by them.

(5) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the charges and on the conditions in force for the time being for similar services on State Railway.

(6) Railway materials for the construction of the branch line will be carried over State Railways at the special rates charged for similar materials belonging to State Railways.

(7) The Government of India will grant financial assistance to approved Companies, either in the shape of a guarantee of interest on capital expenditure or of a rebate to the branch line Company from the net earnings of the main from traffic interchanged with the branch, assistance in the latter form can only be promised where the main line is worked by the State, but the Government of India will in other cases endeavour to arrange on behalf of the branch line Company a similar agreement with the Company working the parent line; a rebate and a guarantee of interest cannot be granted simultaneously with respect of the same branch line.

GUARANTEE OF INTEREST.

7 (a) The Government of India will be prepared to guarantee from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of capital a fixed minimum dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on the actual capital expenditure on the Railway to the end of the year in respect of which the dividend is declared subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the Company in excess of 5 per cent shall be equally divided between the Government and the Company, This guarantee, where given; will remain in force until the line is purchased by the Government. Any sums payable by the Government under the guarantee shall be payable in rupees.

REBATE.

7 (b) When the branch line connects with a Railway owned and worked by the State the Government of India will be prepared to allow the Company, in respect of and at the end of each calender year by way of rebate, such a sum not exceeding in any year, the net earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchange between such State Railway and the Branch Line as shall together with the net earnings of the branch line make up an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the actual expenditure charged to the Capital account of the Company. This undertaking will be subject to the proviso that when the net earnings of the Company without the assistance of a rebate suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent., the surplus shall be divided equally between the Government and the Company. The payment of rebate shall commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from capital, payments on account will, subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half year. For the purpose of calculating the rebate the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch will be assumed to be the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole main line system including the branch to be the gross earnings of the whole system.

(8) No concession will be granted with the form of assistance referred to in condition (7) (a) above, until terms for the construction and working of the proposed branch line by the main line administration have been arranged to the satisfaction of the Government of India. If, in the case of a concession granted with the form of assistance referred to in condition (7) (b), it be intended by the Branch Line Company to construct and work the branch line itself, the amount to be spent each year on working expenses will be subject to the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

STATE RAILWAYS.

(9) Where the main line is a railway owned and worked by the State, the main line administration will, if it is so desired, work the branch line for a percentage of the gross earnings of the branch. When the branch and main line are of the same gauge this percentage will usually be that obtaining on the whole system including the branch from time to time, but will not in any case exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources and will include all charges on account of the use of the main line rolling stock subject to the condition that the Company shall if, and when, required to do so during the continuance of the working contract bear the capital portion of the cost as stated by Government of strengthening the permanent way and bridges on the branch line to enable the rolling stock for the time being of the working railway to be used on it without restriction. Where the gauges are not the same special working terms will be fixed in each case. When the main line is not worked by State agency the Government of India, if desired to do so by the Branch Line Company, will endeavour to negotiate similar terms for working with the main line administration.

(10) No capital expenditure by the Branch Line Company shall be recognised as between the Government of India and the Company unless the prior sanction of the Government of India to that expenditure has been obtained. The Company shall have no power to increase its share of stock capital without the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State or to borrow money otherwise than for purely temporary purposes except on conditions to be specified by these authorities.

(11) The Branch Line Company, if so required, shall keep accounts in forms approved by the Government of India and they shall supply free of charge all accounts required by the Government. The accounts will be subject to audit by officers appointed by the Government.

(12) Funds for the execution of new works chargeable to capital which may be found to be necessary for the safety or efficiency of working after the Branch Railway had been opened to public traffic shall be provided by the Branch Line Company. Such works and their cost shall, when the Branch Railway is worked by the main line administration, be agreed upon between the Branch Line Company and the main line administration before they are undertaking; in the event of any difference of opinion as to the necessity for or the cost of any such work the matter shall be referred to the Railway Board whose decision shall be final. In the event of the Branch Line Company failing to provide after six months' notice any additional capital for work required under this condition or conditions (2) and (9) above the Government of India shall be at liberty to supply the necessary funds and to carry out the work and shall be entitled to receive from the sums payable to the Branch Line Company by way of net earnings or rebate interest at 5 per cent. or any lower rate that it may in special cases agree to accept on funds so applied.

(13) Subject to the law for the time being in force payment out of capital will be sanctioned during a period which may extend to the close of the half year in which the Railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic of such sums as with interim nett earnings shall be required to pay interest at a rate to be agreed upon on the paid up capital of the Company.

(14) Such expenses on account of administration of the Branch Line Company as the Government of India may sanction may be charged during construction to the capital of the Company and with effect from the date on which the line is open for traffic throughout will be charged as follows: (a) If the Branch Line Company works its own line as a part of the working expenses of the line, (b) if the Company's line is worked by the main line administration, (1) when the nett earnings do not suffice to pay interest at five per cent. (or suffice to pay only 5 per cent.) on the capital expenditure as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earning of the branch taken by working agency; (2) when the nett earnings exceed 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure as a first charge on surplus profits before division provided that if the surplus profits are insufficient to meet the administration charges the balance will be paid by the working agency out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by it.

(15) The rates and arrangements in force on State Railways as regards services rendered to other departments of State shall apply to the branch line. The Branch Line Company shall also be liable when called on to provide as such stations as may be ordered by Government Buildings Post Office and quarter for Post Office Staff at a charge not exceeding 7 1-2 per cent per annum on the capital cost of the said buildings and quarters.

(16) The Government of India reserve the right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods for tariff purposes the maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods and for passengers they also reserve a general right of control in respect of the number and the timing of trains.

(17) During the first year after opening of the branch line or part thereof the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the line may be charged to Capital.

(18) Notwithstanding anything in the proceeding clauses expenditure due so extraordinary accidents and casualties or to defect and their consequence in the construction of the line or in any part thereof shall be met by the Branch Line Company and in addition to the percentage of earnings payable to the main line as working expenses and shall be charged against the branch line net earnings or against capital according to circumstances in accordance with the general usage on Indian Railways.

PURCHASE CLAUSE.

(19) All agreements for lines constructed under these terms shall include a special purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the line at any time after giving one year's notice in the following cases:—(1) When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge of the branch line should be altered (2) when it is desired to convert the branch line into a line of through communication; (3) when the Government of India desire to extend the branch line without altering the gauge or making the line part of a through route and the Branch Line Company is unable or unwilling to supply the necessary capital for such extension. In the event of the line being purchased under this clause the price payable shall be 35 times the average nett earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase or 115 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line whichever may be the greater. All payments shall be made on the rupee basis.

(20). The agreements shall also include an ordinary purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the line at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which the Railway was declared open for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year's previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase under this clause shall be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and minimum of 100 per cent. the capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase. All payments shall be made on the rupee basis.

3. Applications for concession under these orders should be submitted in the forms prescribed by the Memorandum attached to this Resolution. Copies of the forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Requests from promoters for information as regards existing surveys of for new surveys (vide paragraph 2 (4)) should be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Applications for new surveys should contain the information required by the Memorandum thereto attached.

ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE GULF.

Restricting Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The *Gazette of India* publishes important regulations to amend law relating to Restrictions on Sea Traffic in arms between Aden and places in Gulf of Aden.

The following are the important clauses:—

"No vessel shall depart or proceed from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden without obtaining a port clearance from such an officer as the Resident may appoint in this behalf subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Resident may from time to time prepare and publish a list of selected ports in the Gulf of Aden and declare that the master of any vessel arriving in Aden from any such selected port must produce a port clearance granted by the proper authority a such port authorising thee vessel to depart or proceed from such port direct to Aden.

Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council by published order declare that any port includedin a list published under Section 4 shall be deemed to be a "prescribed port" for the purpose of this regulation in respect of any specified portion of the coast line of the Gulf of Aden.

When any port has been declared under Section 5 to be a prescribed port in respect of any portion of the coast line of the Gulf of Aden, the Resident may, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, prohibit the grant of port clearance at Aden for voyages to any port on such portion of the coast line other than a prescribed port.

When port clearance is granted for a voyage to a prescribed port it shall only authorise the vessel to depart or proceed from Aden direct to such port. If any vessel (a) departs or proceeds from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden without obtaining a port clearance as required by Section 3, or (b) in the case of voyage to a prescribed port after leaving Aden and before arriving at the prescribed port, touches at any other place otheswise than by reason of the perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master and the owner shall on conviction before a magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both.

Details are also given relating to power given to Resident, Aden, for detention, realization and confiscation.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Proposed Introduction of Bombay System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The *Hindu* understands that the Government have invited the Madras Corporation to submit views on the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, that the Presidency Corporation should have as full powers as Bombay now possesses, and that the Bombay system of a nominated official Commissioner with an elected Chairman should be introduced. If the Corporation is in favour of the recommendations it will be necessary to re-enact the Madras City Municipal Act, in order to give effect to them. There are many material differences in the constitution of the two Corporations, especially with regard to the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, upon the Corporation and Standing Committee. Speaking generally, says the *Hindu* the Bombay Corporation is a more advanced type of Local Self-Government.

BERI-BERI AND RICE DIET.

Precautions in the Philippines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

The Philippines Government has prohibited in all its institutions the use of white or polished rice, a continuous diet of which has been shown cause beri-beri. At a recent meeting of the Far Eastern Medical Association, papers were read on the relation of polished rice and beri-beri by the doctors from Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, and Manila, and the meeting strongly recommended some such action as has just been taken by the Philippines Government.

G. I. P. R. PROVIDENT FUND.

Railway Board and New Rules.

A MEETING of Railway Officials numbering close on a thousand was held on Thursday evening, at the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, for the purpose of urging upon the authorities the necessity of taking early action in regard to the new proposals that have been made in connection with the Fund. Members from all sections of the line were present. The upstairs room which accommodates four hundred persons was full to overflowing, while several hundred men stood on the staircase and in the billiard-room, nearly a thousand altogether being present. The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:—

"Gentlemen,—I think the best procedure I can adopt is to first read you the petition that was sent in 1907 to the Manager of the Provident Fund Committee. A meeting of representative long service members of the Provident Fund, including a number of Delegates from up-country stations, was held here to-day. There is a strong feeling among the Staff that the Provident Fund is altogether inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended and in this connection the following remark of the Secretary of State may be quoted:—"It appears to me to be very important that the primary object of the Institution which is to provide a substitution for pension should not be obscured." It will thus be seen that the Fund is recognised as a substitute for pension, but the Committee are aware how far it falls short of fulfilling this condition. Further as compared with a similar institution on English Railways, it compares very unfavourably, while the need for a more liberal provision at the end of service in this country will not we think be disputed. It is also felt that while the new Provident Fund Rules afford increased advantages to the younger members, as compared with the old rules, the older members of the Fund who have borne the heat and burden of the day will not be able owing to the shorter period of service remaining to them to derive corresponding advantages. It may be mentioned that as an employe of the Company can under the new rules have as much at his credit in nine years as it took an older member, drawing approximately the same salary, seventeen years to accumulate. The need for some special provision being made for the older members of the Fund is therefore urged. The following resolutions were passed and these it was decided to communicate to the Provident Fund Committee:—"(1) That the attention of the Provident Fund Committee be drawn to the inadequacy of the present fund as a provision for retirement or as a substitute for a pension. (2) That under the new scheme no compensation is given for length of service. A number of the present long service members of the Fund have been debarred from receiving the larger benefits of the old scheme, and cannot secure the full advantage of the new rules. (3) That other long service members to whom the new rules are certain advantage at the same time receive under them benefits considerably less than those derived by other members who joined since 1898. In placing the foregoing before the Provident Fund it is respectfully requested that the representation may receive favourable consideration and that the Committee may take such action as may seem to them suitable with a view to accomplish the purpose for which the Fund was established, and also to remove the disabilities which specially affect the long service members of the Fund."

The chairman then proceeded:—"Now Gentlemen, following this appeal for an improved Fund, I believe the matter has been considered by the Directors and I believe has been further considered in Committee by Chairmen of London Indian Railway Boards and they have recommended that the subscription to the fund be raised from 1-12 to 1-8 of salary, the latter figure to be more or less optional. In addition to this, I believe a bonus equal to half a month's actual pay for every year's service at the time of retirement has been recommended, upto 30 years' service and that nothing is to accrue for any year after that. This, gentlemen, seems to me, and I think you will agree is reasonable enough, but what I wish to bring most forcibly to your notice is that these questions have been under consideration with one Committee and another, since 1907, and here we are half way through 1910 and no definite decision has been arrived at, and the whole matter is still under consideration with the Railway Board. Men are going, and there are lots who wish to go, but have not the means, and we feel that if this delay is continued most of the present old hands will have gone before the consideration we are seeking is granted. This, gentlemen, I think is our grievance."

The following resolutions were then passed.

1. "That the Members of the Provident Fund assembled at this meeting desire to express their grateful thanks for the interest which the Board of Directors have taken in the improvement of the Provident Fund instituted for the benefit of their employees, and for the proposals which have been forwarded from London with this object."

2. "They, however, see with regret and anxiety that although a considerable time has elapsed since these proposals have been made no final decision has issued."

3. "This meeting which is representative of the full body of the Members of the Provident Fund would respectfully suggest that such further action may be taken as may seem desirable to secure an early settlement of the question."

4. "There are some of the older of the Company's employees by whom a favourable decision is eagerly awaited as they are now well advanced in years and feel that their time for retirement is approaching, but who through lack of means are compelled to continue at work to the detriment of their health and of their prospects of enjoying a short period of retirement."

5. "There is a strong feeling that the older members of the Fund who have lost the full benefits of the Old Fund and whose length of service will not permit of their deriving to an appreciable extent the benefits of the New Rules are deserving of special treatment and the favorable consideration of the Board of Directors is respectfully solicited on their behalf."

During the meeting several questions were asked with regard to what it was proposed to do to obtain redress and the proceedings threatened to be stormy when reference to the action of the Railway Board was made, but the Chairman counselled moderation and that they should wait until the Home Board had had time to consider the above resolutions, which were unanimously carried.

THE S.S. "TRIESTE" OVERDUE.

Steamer Sent in Search.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" which was due to have arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning has not as yet arrived in Port. She sailed from Trieste on the 3rd instant and left Aden on the 14th. It is believed that her non-appearance is due to the cyclonic weather that has been prevailing off the Bombay Coast for the last few days. Yesterday many inquiries by the relations and friends of the passengers who are travelling by the steamer were made at the office of the Company in Bombay, and the public were informed that no grounds existed for apprehending any danger as the "Trieste" is a throughly sea-going boat. The steamer has 23 passengers on board, 27 of whom are saloon passengers. She has a crew of 120 all told.

Yesterday afternoon, the steamer "Silesia" was sent in search of the "Trieste" and till late yesterday night no news of the steamer has been received.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 24.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* in a letter dated June 2nd says:—"The two Indian political agitators mentioned in my last letter have left Shiraz and their whereabouts are unknown. The two Indian agitators started a paper in Persian at Shiraz against the British and Russian Governments. They are believed to be Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad (the latter a scholar in Persian) against whom a warrant under section 124 A was issued, but who managed to escape to Persia last year.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on June 8 after the Whitsuntide adjournment.

It is believed that the Government intends to approach the Opposition leaders with a view to a conference on the Veto question, and it is expected that Ministerial statements on the subject will be made next week in both Houses.

Congratulatory messages on the forty-fifth anniversary of the King's Birthday were received on June 3 by his Majesty from rulers of foreign States and from all parts of the British Empire.

The King on June 4 held a reception at Marlborough House of British field-marhals, when Lord Roberts, as the senior field-marshals present, handed to his Majesty, a field-marshal's baton.

The same afternoon the King paid a visit to Mr. Chamberlain at his London residence in Prince's Gardens, had a long conversation with him and remained to tea.

The King on June 6 inspected the naval contingent which on the day of the royal funeral drew the gunearriage bearing the body of King Edward from Windsor Station to St. George's Chapel. The officers received the Victorian Order, the petty officers silver Victorian medals, and the men bronze medals, or, in the case of those who already wore the medals, clasps.

The King on June 7 at Marlborough House inspected the troops who performed special duties at the State funeral of King Edward.

The King held a Court at St. James's Palace yesterday, when he received addresses from the City Corporation, the Royal Society, and the London County Council.

Queen Alexandra also received at Buckingham Palace two addresses from the City Corporation.

The King has sent a telegram to the Hon. C. S. Rolls conveying to the aviator the congratulations of his Majesty and the Queen on his splendid cross-Channel flight last week.

The Earl of Selbourne arrived at Southampton from Cape Town on June 4, and was cordially welcomed by the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce, and by a deputation from Winchester.

Lord Desborough presided on June 7 at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., was the principal speaker, and Viscount Kitchener was also present.

Mr. Roosevelt visited Oxford on June 7, and, after receiving an honorary degree, delivered the Romanes Lecture, his subject being "Biological Analogies in History."

Corot's picture "The Bird's Nesters," belonging to the collection of the late Mr. Andrew Maxwell, of Glasgow, has been sold for the record price of 13,000 guineas at Christie's.

The race for the Oaks Stakes at Epsom was won on June 3 by Sir W. Bass's Rosedrop, Mr. Musker's Evolution being second and Mr. Reid Walker's Pernelle third. The Acorn stakes went to Mr. L. Robinson's Joie de Vivre.

A congress of women, representing various phases of women's public and social work, is proceeding at the Japan-British Exhibition. It was opened by Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia.

The Board of Trade returns for May show imports amounting to £55,269, 179 an increase of £10,414, 631 as compared with May 1909, and exports to the value of £33,407,311, an increase of £4,081,665.

The Emperor William, who is now able to use his right hand again, will, it is understood, make a cruise in Northern waters about the beginning of July.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned to Vienna from the Balkan States, where he received a most cordial welcome.

In the French Chamber yesterday M. Briand read a statement of the policy and intensions of the Government, and laid down the programme of the work of the new legislative period.

A serious earthquake shock is reported from Avellino, in Southern Italy. Several small towns in the vicinity of Naples have suffered severely, and twenty or thirty is considered a probable estimate of the number of deaths resulting from the catastrophe.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby"; Lieut-Gen. Sir W. Butler; Lieut-Col. S. G. F. Selfe, R. A.; Professor Goldwin Smith; and Sir George Newnes.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GRIEVANCES OF BOMBAY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 8, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what decision, if any, the Secretary of State has come to in regard to the grievances set forth in the memorials submitted to him by the Bombay political officers; and whether he can state what concessions he proposes to make.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has approved, with effect from Jan. 1 last, the introduction of a time-scale for the lower grades of the Bombay Political Department which will give an officer entering the Department an initial pay of Rs. 500 a month, whatever his standing in the Army may be, and will entitle him to an increase of Rs. 50 a year until the completes his ninth year of service in the department. From his tenth year he will draw Rs .1,000 from his thirteenth year Rs. 1,100 and from his sixteenth year Rs. 1,200 until he receives promotion to one of the superior grades. The introduction of the time-scale will involve the automatic withdrawal of acting allowances and exchange compensation allowance, except were the withdrawal of that allowance would involve an immediate loss to a particular officer. Further the increase has been approved of the pay of one superior appointment in the Bombay Political Department from Rs. 8,000 a month to Rs. 2,250 a month.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

OLD BRONZE CANNON IN CALCUTTA FORT.

Mr. Samuel Roberts.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a suggestion can be made to the Indian Government that they should make a grant to the provincial cities of this country, interested in metallurgy, of some of the old Indian bronze cannon now lying in the yards of the fort at Calcutta not only on account of their ornamental character but also for the purposes of instruction.

ADMINISTRATION AND METHODS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the India Office has been drawn to the comments of Mr. Justice Harrington and Mr. Justice Tennon, of the Calcutta High Court, in disposing of a murder case from Midnapore on May 7, the opinion of the judges being that the confession in this case was instigated by the police; and whether, having regard to these statements, the Secretary of State will cause a special inquiry to be made into the administration and methods of the Indian police.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there is any intention on the part of the Government of India to continue the office of Director General of Education in India in the event of the present Director General vacating that position.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government of India to formulate a scheme for extending primary education on free and compulsory lines; and whether there is any intention to nominate an education member to sit on the Viceroy's council.

THE KING AND HIS FIELD-MARSHALS.

KING GEORGE at Marlborough House on June 4, received seven other Field-Marshals of the British Army. His Majesty, "having been pleased to assume the rank of Field-Marshal," assembled these famous veterans that he might be handed his baton by Earl Roberts, the senior Field-Marshal present. Lord Roberts, made a short speech, and the King briefly replied. Only three British Field-Marshals were absent—the German Emperor, the Austrian Emperor, and Viscount Wolseley, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. Those who attended—all in full uniform, like the King—were Earl Roberts, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir George White, Lord Grenfell, Sir C. H. Brownlow, and Viscount Kitchener.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Meeting of Parliament.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on June 8 after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Earl of Crewe, replying to a question as to the course of business, said it was not intended to take the Government Veto resolutions until Lord Rosebery's reform resolutions had been discussed.

The Earl of Rosebery, in explaining his attitude on the matter, said that he would not willingly do anything directly or indirectly to provoke a spirit of animosity or prevent a spirit of pasification, but his resolutions stood apart from the Government's Veto proposals, and must remain within the centrel of their lordships. He declined to postpone his motion for more than a day or two.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said he feared it would not be possible to introduce the Unemployment Assurance Bill this year.

A long discussion subsequently took place on the Navy Estimates. Questions of victualling and clothing were considered, and Mr. McKenna announced that a vote for the building of a hospital ship, as urged by Lord Charles Beresford, would appear on next year's Estimates. On the vote for educational services Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Gibson Bowles complained of the undue importance attached to theoretical education at the expense of practical work, and Mr. Bowles expressed his disbelief in the scheme under which young officers are permitted to specialise in engineering saying that not one in twenty would volunteer. Mr. McKenna, however, said that the overwhelming balance of the evidence was in favour of the scheme.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

There are 13 1-2 days of Supply to be got to complete the 20 allotted days. The other business which so far the Government have decided to place before Parliament has already been outlined. A Select Committee of the House of Commons will be appointed to consider the Civil List proposals, and on their report these will be laid before the House; a measure modifying the Statutory Declaration of Faith made by the Sovereign is in contemplation, a second Consolidated Fund Bill is required, and the Budget for the current year must be proceeded with. A Regency Bill and the remaining stages of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill will, it is hoped, occupy very little time.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.

This business, which includes a Budget, would doubtless prove sufficient to keep Parliament busy until the middle or end of August; and, adds the "Times," the idea is being mooted irresponsible quarters that there should be an autumn Session devoted to the constitutional struggle. An autumn Session would be profoundly unpopular with members on both sides.

THE BUDGET OF 1910-11.

The Budget position in the current year must engage the early attention of the Government; and one of the most important decisions to be taken will be that touching the Sinking Fund. It is generally known that there must be a considerable deficit in the current year, and the amount has been variously estimated. The following are the Estimates for the expenditure on the Supply Services during the current year:—

Army	...	...	...£27,760,000
Navy—			
Shipbuilding		...	... 20,453,600
Other	...	...	.. 20,150,100
Total		...	...£40,603,700
Civil Services—			
Old-age pensions, in Class VI.			...£ 9,220,000
Other	...	...	... 33,465,446
Total		...	...£42,685,446
Customs and Inland Revenue			...£ 3,554,400
Post Office	...	...	... 19,828,256
Total		...	.. £23,382,656

These figures give increases over the expenditure of last year of £325,000 for the Army; £5,461,000 for the Navy; £2,615,275 for Civil Services; and £1,031,926 for Customs and Inland Revenue and Post Office. In addition, about £300,000 must be provided to defray the cost during the first quarter of 1911 of the removal of the pauper disqualification in respect of old-age pensions. These increases give a total new expenditure of £10,233,200.

In considering how the Estimates may be framed with a view to meeting this increased expenditure, it should first be borne in mind, says the "Times," that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement on April 19 last claimed that if the Budget of last year had been passed in the ordinary course there would have been additions to the revenue of £350,000 in respect of income-tax, £600,000 in respect of new stamp duties, and £350,000 in respect of interest on borrowings, a total of £1,300,000. Secondly in the current year the revenue from the increased licence duties fixed by the last Budget will accrue. These were originally estimated to produce £3,600,000 the revised estimate issued in November last being £2,100,000. For the current year, owing to the peculiar circumstances, this is practically a new revenue, apart from any question of retrospective collection of the tax. When the Budget statement was made last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while estimating the yield from the increased tobacco duties at £1,900,000., gave the estimated yield for a full year as £2,250,000., and increase of £350,000. It was stated on April 19 last that when the arrears of these taxes had been paid, all but £53,000, of the estimated revenue would have been collected. The super-tax was estimated to produce in a full year £2,300,000, although for 1909-10 an estimate of only £500,000 was made, owing to the time required for setting up the new machinery for collection. This will also be a new source of the revenue this year, and the estimate for the current year will be swelled by retrospective collections, as it is stated that the officials estimate that last year's revenue from this source will be realised to the full. If so this would give a super-tax revenue for last year and this year of £2,800,000. The new land taxes were originally estimated to produce in the first year's operation £500,000.

Without going into further detail in respect of other items given a total of some £7,000,000, a large part of which a sanguine Chancellor of the Exchequer might estimate as an increase of revenue although the increase might be due to last year's Budget. Against this, presumably would have to be set diminutions in revenue such as was sustained last year in respect of the increased spirit duties; and if concessions were made, in respect of the whisky and tobacco taxes for example, there would be a further set off on this head. An allowance might also be necessary if there was any failure to collect all the arrears of last year's taxes which have now been counted as revenue. But this, notwithstanding, it is conceivable that [an increase in revenue of some £5,000,000 during the current year might be budgeted for. If so the deficit due to increased expenditure would have been halved.

The position in regard to the new Sinking Fund is as follows. The fixed debt charge, which in 1908-9 was £28,000,000, was reduced to £23,000,000 when the Finance Bill of last year was introduced. In October last, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a revised financial statement, another £500,000 was taken from the Sinking Fund to be used as revenue, and the Bill was amended so as to fix the debt charge [at £24,500,000. By the Treasury (Temporary Borrowing) Act, passed in March, arrangements were made for a further suspension of the new Sinking Fund by which an extra £2,800,000 was diverted from debt charge to revenue, so that the total amount taken from the Sinking Fund for revenue last year was £6,300,000. In the final draft of the Finance Act the Sinking Fund clause was cancelled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his financial statement on April 19 last, after estimating the arrears of taxes which would be got in, claimed that the revenue would show a balance of £2,900,000. to the good, this figure being arrived at by counting in the £2,800,000 last diverted from the Sinking Fund. This £2,800,000 Mr. Lloyd George referred to as a sum withdrawn from the Sinking Fund "owing to the Budget having been thrown out," adding that the balance on the right side could either be applied to reducing the debt "or to any other purpose the House of Commons chooses to direct."

With so large an increase in expenditure doubtless there will be a strong temptation to regard the withdrawal of the final £2,800,000 from the Sinking Fund in 1909-10 as a "fait accompi." It might, perhaps, be argued that to fix the debt charge for 1910-11 as £24,500,000 instead of at the figure of £21,757,661 at which it stood in the revenue issued on March 31 last, would be a sufficient return to the paths of financial virtue, in which case the sum of £3,800,000 withdrawn towards the end of last year might help to regularise the position in the current year. If this course were followed the deficit could be further reduced by the substantial sum of £2,800,000. It must not be forgotten that there will be items for the unemployed grant and for the collection of the land values taxes. But if the fixed debt charge for the current year is put at £24,500,000, and if no restoration is made to the Sinking Fund in respect of last year, it is conceivable that a deficit of not more than £3,000,000. may be budgeted for.

In the House of Lords on June 9, a Select Committee was appointed on the Thrift and Credit Banks Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dudley Ward, Treasurer of the Household, appeared at the Bar in uniform and, advancing to the table, read the following Message from the King:—

"It has deeply gratified me to receive your dutiful and affectionate Address.

"I find consolation in your sympathy with me in my loss and in your words of appreciation for the memory of my dear father, who, as you truly say, ever laboured with zeal and success to promote the happiness of his people, to preserve the peace of nations and to alleviate human suffering.

"I thank you for your expressions of loyal attachment to my person and of confidence in my earnest desire to promote the contentment of my people and to guard their liberties. I join in your prayer that, by the blessing of Almighty God, I may be able to justify the trust you repose in me."

On Report of Supply the new scheme of training officers for the Navy, in regard especially to the engineering branch, Mr. Barnes complained of the undemocratic character of the scheme, and urged that the cost to parents should be reduced so as to widen the field of selection. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the county councils has been asked to establish naval scholarships, but said there had been tittle response. Mr. Gibson Bowles contended that the scheme shout the right men but of the engineering branch. Mr. Macnamara declared that the results of the present system of training were so admirable that he should hesitate to interfere with it. The reports of all the Navy Votes passed on Wednesday having been agreed to, the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THERE was no official celebration of the King's forty-fifth brithday in London on June 3 owing to the mourning for King Edward. The customary salutes, however, were fired at the various naval and military stations, and some thousands of messages of congratulation were received by his Majesty both from his own subjects throughout the Empire and from the rulers of foreign States. Among the earliest messages to reach Marlborough House were telegrams from the King's sons at Dartmouth and Osborne. The Empress Marie, Princess Victoria, and other members of the Royal Family visited the King to give him birthday greetings, and the Queen Mother gave a luncheon party in honour of the occasion at Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty was joined by the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Henry, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with Princess Alexandra and Princess Maud, and Prince Andrew of Greece.

In reply to a message of congratulation from the burgesses of Windsor, the King caused the subjoined telegram to be sent to the Mayor (Mr. Fred Dyson):—"I am commanded by the King to ask you to express to the inhabitants of the Royal Borough of Windsor his Majesty's sincere thanks for their telegram of congratulations and expression of loyalty. —A. Bigge."

Large numbers of people assembled on the Horse Guards Parade to see the first Birthday Salute to King George V. fired just within the rails of St. James's Park. The forty-one rounds were fired by the B B Batty., commanded by Major W. F. Monkhouse, and the King's Guard of Life Guards turned out during the firing. At the Tower the Royal Salute was fired by the Royal Garrison Art, District Establishment. A Royal Salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Redan Hill at Aldershot and at the Long Walk, Windsor. Salutes were also fired by the warships in the Medway and in the various ports, but the vessels did not dress ship owing to the mourning. The The Royal Dockyards were closed, with the exception of a few, at which arrangements were made to give the men the holiday at a later date.

The Royal Standard was hoisted over the Round Tower of Windsor Castle and the bells of St. George's Chapel were rung. References to the occasion were made at the meetings of many public bodies, and the National Anthem was sung in Rochester Cathedral.

Throughout the day there was a constant stream of visitors to sign the book at Marlborough House. Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps called. At night the King and Queen gave a dinner party at Malborough House.

Owing to the death of King Edward, the Fourth of June celebrations at Eton College were abandoned, and instead thay were given a whole holiday. Beyond cricket in the playing fields, which was watched by the parents of the boys, there was no entertainment.

THE CHARTERHOUSE TERCENTENARY.

AFTER three general meetings of Carthusians and a variety of committees and sub-committees it has been definitely resolved to found a fund to be called "Charterhouse Tercentenary Fund," which shall be kept open for all time for donations and bequests.

The investment, administration, and apportioning of the fund is to be entirely in the hands and at the discretion of trustees presently to be appointed, but the capital will be invested in the name of the Public Trustee. The persons eligible to derive benefits from the fund will be Carthusians; children, if under age, of old Carthusians; and children, if under age, of past masters of the school of not less than ten years' service.

The purposes of the fund are to assist such eligible persons (a) by exhibitions or special grant for education at the school; (b) on leaving school, in commencing life in the Colonies; (c) in such other manner as shall seem best to the trustees with a view to their education and advancement in life or their relief in difficulties. Provision is made for the appointment of the trustees. The names of the beneficiaries under the fund are not to be made public.

Besides this, it has been resolved to erect a statue of the founder, Thomas Sutton, in the school grounds at Godalming, and to hold an exhibition of Carthusian relics, pictures, documents, &c., relating to the history of Charterhouse.

In the year of the tercentenary, 1911, the usual founder's celebration on Dec. 12 will be held at Charterhouse, London, but no doubt with additional circumstance not yet determined. The celebration at the school at Godalming will not take place till the summer of 1912. The exact nature of this celebration also remains to be determined. The holding of this celebration in the summer is due to the great difficulties of bringing together large numbers of Carthusians and providing for their comfors in the country in midwinter, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Devanha," June 25.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Devanha," Captain H. Powell, sails to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers:—

Ali, Mr Syyad Abbas
Archer, Mr and Mrs F
Barker, Mr P W
Bhattacharjee, Mr M K
Blanc, Mons
Blewitt, Mr B A R
Brocherel, Mons
Chapman, Mr A C
Colson, Mr L H
Combridge, Mr A J
Courant r, Mr P G
Crow, Mr C W
Daly, Mr F
Debrett, Mr E A
Forrest Harper, Capt A
Garth, Mr W
Gilder, Rev and Mrs G K and Child
Gips, Mr Borst
Gourju, Mr P E
Gregson, Mr C B
Gordon, Mr A W
Hayman, Mr A S
Herring, Mr
Jackson, Miss M
Jenkyns, Mr H H
Khan, Mr M Aslam
Lears, Mr J C
LeCornu, Mr C J S
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J
Martin, Mr Ernest
McDougall, Mr A M
Meade, Mr C F
Medivals, Mr G K
Minnitt, Mr John E
Murray, Capt F
Orr Orr, Mr W
Parr, Mr A F
Pennington, Mrs A W
Pickard, Mr F F
Pool, Mr J H
Riley, Mr H L
Ronaid, Mr
Rowland, Mr W
Sandall, Mr E
Sloan, Mr T C
Smith, Mrs
Smith, Mr Thos E
Swinburne, Mr T A
Tabor, Mr
Tyrrell, Capt A C L
Ukai, Mr C
Walmsley, Mr W H
Wibley, Mrs
Woolcock, Mr G L

THE SAVARKAR CASE.

Trial to be in India.

In a Divisional Court, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr Justice Coleridge. Judgment was given on the rule nisi for habeas corpus against the governor of Brixton Prison, obtained on behalf of Vinayak Damadar Savarkar, an Indian student, which was in effect an appeal from an order by the chief magistrate at Bow-street that Savarkar should be returned to India for trial on charges of waging and abetting the waging of war against the King, conspiracy to wage war, collecting arms with intent to wage war, sedition, and abetting the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., in the theatre at Nasik in December, 1909.

The Lord Chief Justice said that an order had been made by the chief magistrate at Bow-street for the return of the accused to India for trial. Both Sir A. De Rutzen and the magistrate in India who authorised the issue of the warrant had expressed their opinion on the evidence. His lordship, being of opinion that the accused should be sent to India for trial, expressed no opinion on the facts which must be dealt with at the trial, but he saw no ground for differing from the opinion that there was evidence sufficient to raise a strong or probable presumption of guilt. It was argued that the accused was never a fugitive, but the section meant that where an offence was committed in respect of which the offender could be tried in more than one part of his Majesty's dominions he might be apprehended and returned in pursuance of the Act, notwithstanding that he could be tried in the place where he was found. With regard to the speeches made by Savarkar in 1906, it was argued that as they were reported to the Government of India at the time and no steps were taken against Savarkar, it would be unjust and oppressive to send him back to India now. If there had been nothing but those speeches that might possibly be the case. It must, however, be remembered that proceedings for sedition were only taken with very great reluctance, and only after the most careful consideration. Where proceedings were taken before an overt act was committed, a jury could only be asked to believe that the sedition was likely to produce evils, and that was one of the main reasons which had influenced law officers for many years in declining to take proceedings for sedition. Where, however, the prosecution could point to what followed, they had their appeal, not to possible consequences, but to actual results.

Accepting the view that, had nothing followed these speeches, in all probability there would have been no request to surrender Savarkar, his lordship could not say that what happened after was not material. Of course, if the prosecution was right as to what happened at India House, Highgate, there was a continuity in the sedition. With regard to the second set of charges, in 1909 and 1910, there was no suggestion of delay. The offences were committed in England, and the Court was pressed to say that the accused ought to be tried in England. The offence was, however, in substance an Indian offence, the consequences were likely to ensue in India, and the acts in England bore fruit in India, where the murder was committed. It was doubtful whether the accused in his own interests ought to be tried in England before people who could not understand the true effect of his speeches. In India he would be tried before three judges, and not before a jury, but the Court could not say that a man should not be sent to be tried in another part of the Empire because the mode of trial there was not the same as here. To hold otherwise would be to undertake a most grave responsibility, and his lordship would have to long before being a party to such a judgment, which would assume that trial in a particular mode in another part of the Empire was unjust and oppressive. It was said that witnesses for the accused now in Paris would come to London, but would not go to India. Before the hearing by the magistrate, however, they asked for a safe conduct and guarantee that proceedings would be taken against them if they came. That would be an impossible condition for any responsible Government to accept. There was no ground for declining to send Savarkar to India.

Mr. Justice Pickford agreed. The Court could only say that it would be unjust and oppressive to send Savarkar to India if it were satisfied that he would not be tried by the special tribunal with the same fairness and legal assistance as he would receive before an English jury.

Mr. Justice Coleridge pointed out that the speeches complained of were Oriental in their imagery, rhetorical, full of allusions to gods and heroes; they dealt with a variety of topics, the boycotting of English goods, training of mind and body, and held up for admiration the deeds of those who once freed their country from the yoke of the oppressor. It was said they were calculated to provoke public disorder. The language, the occasion, the speaker, the audience, the surrounding circumstances—all these were matters by which to test whether the words were seditious. All these matters were known to the authorities at the time, who were the best judges, and they took no steps against the speaker. Four years later they brought up these old speeches, but apart from the fact that they were old and stale, if they stood alone one could hardly imagine any magistrate ordering Savarkar's return to India. His lordship could not see how the bare fact that the speaker came to another country, and in 1909 committed an offence there could put a different complexion on the language used in India in 1906. The test was, was the language at the time calculated to provoke public disorder? If the crime imputed to defendant in 1909 had not been committed, nothing would have been heard of the Indian speeches of 1906. The Fugitive Offenders Act applied to a person who committed a crime in one part of the Empire, left it as a fugitive, and was found in another part. Would it be oppressive and unjust to put the section in force? Defendant's witnesses had expressed fear of coming to this country to give evidence unless they were relieved from any consequences which might follow, and it was very doubtful whether they would appear at a trial here. In India the trial would be before a specially constituted tribunal of three judges. The very existence of the Act which constituted that tribunal pointed to an abnormal state of things, under which the rights of citizens to the ordinary legal trial were suspended. The Divisional Court was in no sense a department of the Executive; among other things it existed to protect British subjects in this country in the enjoyment of their rights. Among the most cherished of those rights, was trial by jury, and latterly the power of the accused to give evidence on his own behalf. If it were simply a matter of discretion whether the rule should be discharged or be made absolute, his lordship would have no hesitation in deciding to the latter effect. He was however, bound by the section, and it was clear that before it could make the rule absolute the Court must hold that under the circumstances it would be unjust or oppressive, or both, to send the accused to India to be tried. Could the Court hold that without saying that there existed in their minds a presumption that the special tribunal might act unjustly or oppressively? It might be said that it was ipso facto oppressive to deprive an accused of the right to trial by jury; on the other hand, it could not be said without impugning the tribunal. It was a matter of the gravest difficulty. On the whole, he was not sufficiently convinced on the point to insist on his personal opinion as against the view of the majority of the Court.

The rule was therefore discharged, and the order of the magistrate directing Savarkar to be sent to India for trial was upheld.

Mr. Powell, for the accused, asked for leave to appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice thought there was no appeal, but the Solicitor-General for the Crown agreed that the order should not go for ten days, to allow the question being raised.

DURING this month, at Chatanooga, Tenn., the United States Government will employ aviators not only for the purpose of scouting, but also for testing whether they can carry from 200 to 300 pounds of highly explosive nitro-glycerine bombs at a speed varying from forty-five to fifty miles an hour, and release this deadly cargo while at a height of a quarter of a mile from the earth, raining it down upon targets representing fortifications, buildings, bridges and troops assembled on au area of two miles square. Mr. Charles Hamilton, one of the most proficient aeroplanists in America, has undertaken to drop seventy-five bombs from a Curtiss biplane, while a lieutenant of the Army Signal Corps will undertake an aerial recennaissance.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna from his visit to Bosnia and Herzgovina on June 4, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the citizens.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary had a special audience of the Crown on June 7 in order to report upon the result of the General Election in Hungary. As only four constituencies out of 413 have still to poll, the Premier was able to lay practically complete returns before the monarch and to announce that even without the 40 Croatian delegates from the Agram Diet, the Government party will consist of 246 Deputies, whereas the Kossuth Independents will muster only 48 and the Justh Independents only 37 men. The unattached Dualists under Count Julius Andrassy, some 17 in number, will probably join the Government Party, which will thus command an imposing majority in the Chamber. The Clerical People's Party has lost more than half its former strength and now numbers only 13, while the Nationalities Party, or group of non-Magyer, representatives, has been reduced from 26 to 7—a singular preparation for the extension of political rights which the new Chamber is expected to accomplish.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has dispensed with the sling in which he has carrying his right arm and is able to use his right hand again. It is understood that the Emperor, according to his annual custom will visit Hamburg on June 17, and after the Kiel regatta will set out upon a cruise in Northern waters about the beginning of July.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Agatha of Ratibor and Corvey took place on June 8 at the New Palace, Potsdam, in the presence of the Emperor William and the Empress, the Princes and Princesses of the Prussian Royal Family, and the near relatives of the bride.]

The Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, has tendered his resignation, and a Berlin correspondent understands that, although the formal announcement is withheld, it has been accepted by the Emperor William. Herr Dernburg was introduced into the Colonial Office in 1906 in order to put the German colonies on a business basis and to introduce the commercial spirit into German administration. The Conservatives, however, are opposed to a primarily commercial colonial policy, and since Prince Bulow's fall and the renswal of the alliance between the Conservative and Centre parties Herr Dernburg has had to fight against increasing odds. It is believed that Herr Dernburg will be succeeded at the Colonial Office by the present Under-Secretary, Herr von Lindequist. He was Governor of South-West Africa from 1905 to 1907, when he became Under-Secretary at Herr Dernburg's wish.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Government proposals for an increase in the Civil List.

FRANCE.

A Ministerial Council was held at the Elysee on June 3, when the Prime Minister, M. Briand, submitted the outlines of the statement which the Cabinet will make to the Chamber on the subject of electoral reform. In general terms the Government scheme contemplates three great changes:—The re-establishment of the "scrutin de liste" instead of the existing "scrutin d'arrondissement"; proportional representations in the interest of minorities; and re-election of the Chamber by sections every two years.

M. Brisson was on June 7 elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. M. Etienne, Pzech, Berteaux, and Dron were elected Vice-Presidents.

According to the "Matin," this year's manœuvres of the army will take place during the days between September 9 and 18 in the region between Rouen and Amiens. The operations will be directed by the Generalissimo, General Tremeau, and General Michel, of the Army Council, will be chief umpire.

The Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts has submitted to the President of the Republic for signature a decree by virtue of which the Reading Committee of the Comedie Francaise, which was abolished in 1901, is to be re-established.

A detachment of French native auxiliary troops was recently attacked by 500 Arabs at Daffa, in the region north of Lake Chad. After four hours' fighting the Arabs had, leaving 100 dead and thirty-seven wounded. The French losses were nine Tirailleurs killed or missing and 19 wounded.

ITALY.

A serious earthquake shock occurred early on the morning of June 7 in the province of Avellino, east of Naples. The worst effects were at Calitri, a small town of 7,000 inhabitants some fifty miles east of Avellino town, where several houses have fallen and twenty people are said to have been killed. Panics and minor damage are reported from other towns.

The King and Queen visited the affected district on the 8th and inspected the damage done by the earthquake. They were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

ALBANIA.

The Albanian rising is now officially said to be at an end and Mahmud Shevket has returned to Constantinople to resume his Ministerial duties.

CRETE.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" calls attention to the prominent attacks being made by the German and Austrian press upon the management of the Cretan question by the four Protecting Powers. Rifat Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a statement to the editor of the "Fremdenblatt, in the course of which he declares that the recent action of the Powers proves that they recognise the sovereignty of Turkey over Crete.

The wild assertions made by German newspapers that dynastic considerations have prompted Great Britain to support Greece in the Cretan question have led to an anti-British outburst in the Turkish press, which also complains of the recent leading article in the "Times" deprecating an adventurous policy in Arabia.

Some impatience with regard to the present phase of the Cretan question is being exhibited in France where it is thought all important to settle the status of Crete on the basis of autonomy under Turkish sovereignty; otherwise there is danger of a war in which the Greek would be crushed by Turkey.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 3:—The arrival of Prince Fushimi and the Japanese Ministers is connected by some Russian newspapers with the conclusion of the negotiations pending between the two Governments. This is absolutely misleading. The negotiations have been conducted by Baron Motono and M. Iswolsky. Their object is co-ordination of Russian and Japanese railway policy. I understand that considerable progress has been made recently and that an agreement may be expected in the near future.

UGLY RUMOURS OF MULAI HAFID.

The arrangements for the new Morocco loan absorb so much revenue, says the Tangier correspondent of the "Times," that the resources left for the Maghzen are quite inadequate for current expenditure. The Sultan has accepted the Debts Commission as decided upon by the European representatives.

The Sultan Mulai Hafid have declared to the correspondent of the "Temps" at Fez that it is his most sincere desire to "proceed hand in hand with France," but that he is surrounded by malevolent persons whose interest it is to embroil him with the French Government. He denied that he was the enemy of the Europeans and of reform.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the negotiations with regard to the mining law which are now taking place in Paris are nearing their conclusion. The greater difficulties hitherto have been caused by the question of determining the competency of the Court of jurisdiction which is to be established.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the wife of the Governor of Fez has died from the effects of the hideous tortures inflicted upon her by order of the Sultan to make her give information about a supposed hidden treasure belonging to her husband. It is said that Mulai Hafid is addicted to drugs, and that his Viziers have great difficulty in preventing him from committing wholesale murders.

A portion of the Fez garrison, being unable to obtain its pay has deserted with all its officers, taking its arms, ammunition, tents, and transport animals. A whole regiment of the Shereefian Army, which was retreating towards Fez-under the continual attacks of the rebel tribes, has done likewise.

NAVAL RIVALRY.

Striking Figures.

A naval correspondent of the 'Standard' writes:—While in seven years our battleship strength in the Mediterranean has been reduced from twelve vessels to six, the shores of that sea are busier than ever they have been in modern times in the construction of warships for other Powers. The following table shows the chief part of the various shipbuilding programmes of the Mediterranean Powers now adopting or being carried out:—

	Spanish Ships	Indefatigable
Main guns	Eight inch	Eight 12-inch
Anti-torpedo guns	Twenty 4-inch	Sixteen 4-inch
Main armour belt	Nine inches	Seven inches
Hoods for big guns	Ten inches	Seven inches
Speed	19.5 knots	25 knots
Displacement	15,460 tons	18,750 tons

In addition to these battleships, Spain is building three destroyers (Requesens, Villamil, and Bustamente), with 370 tons and 27 knots; twenty-four torpedo boats, of 180 tons and 26 knots; and four 800-ton gunboats (Bonifaz, Lauria, Laya, and Recalde).

FRENCH NAVAL PLANS.

France is still greatly behind in the provision of new ships, but the naval service is already beginning to feel the good effects of Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere's administration. The vessels actually in hand are the six 18,02[illegible] ton battleships of the Danton type, all of which are to be completed by the autumn of 1911. They are really improvements on the British Lord Nelson design, the armament consisting of four 12-inch and two 6·4 inch. Two armoured cruisers of medium power, which were not in fact the true grounds, while the existence of some form or some degree of mutual arrangement in a majority of the actions for divorce in the United States might be taken for granted. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Hubbard, vice-president of the Mothers' Union, said that the first object of the union was to uphold the sanctity of marriage. They viewed with alarm any tendency in the direction of extension of grounds or facilities for divorce. She wished to hand in a number of protests against such a recourse, presenting a great body of opinion to the effect that the Divorce Act of 1857 had tended to deteriorate public morality and that therefore its extension was to be deprecated.

In reply to questions relating to the hardship to the poor caused by the want of divorce facilities, the witness stated that national character was raised by patient endurance of hardships, and not by lessening responsibilities. Her view was that divorce was not permissible in any circumstances. The desire of the union would rather be to repeal the Act of 1857 and to secure equality in that way.

Mrs. Francis Steinthal, Ripon, diocesan secretary for the Mothers' Union, said she had 85,000 votes from working-class mothers against the extension of divorce facilities. She had known the poor intimately for thirty years in two large manufacturing towns, Rochdale and Bradford, and found that they not only opposed any more facilities for divorce than existed, but resented the idea that it should be thought that they wished for them.

Mrs. Church, the wife of the vicar of St. James's, Curtain Road, said she had been a worker in the Mothers' Union for twelve years, and had lived among the poorer classes for nearly eighteen years. There was no large desire among the people for increased facilities for divorce. She had not heard in her experiences of a single request for such facilities. On the contrary, the working classes despised the richer folk for the readiness with which they sought divorce.

On June 8 evidence was given by Mr. Hume-Williams, K. C., a barrister practising in the Divorce Division, and by several solicitors.

NEW ADMIRALTY SYLLABUS FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

The Admiralty have issued an important circular letter to the fleet dealing with the training of the midshipmen entered under the new scheme. The midshipmen borne in various ships are to be divided into three branches, the first for seamanship and general deck duties, the second for gunnery, torpedo, and navigation, and the third for engineering. On joining a sea-going ship from the training cruiser two weeks will be spent in each of the three branches so that the young officers may quickly make a general acquaintance with each. After this the period spent in each branch will be two months, each midshipman completing the cycle of three branches in six months. After the round has been completed it is to be taken over again; but instead of two months only one month and a half will be spent in each. The commander is to be responsible for the work of Section I, and the following duties and subjects of instruction are included:—

SEAMANSHIP.

Watch-keeping at

SITUATION IN PERSIA

RUMOUR OF A LOAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 7:—The Persian Government has asked for a full statement of its indebtedness to Russia. This fact gives rise to a rumour of an impending loan.

The same correspondent in a despatch of June 5 states:—The Kazvin Cossacks have had no trouble in catching, ex-Captain Darab Mirza, whose "rebel army" scattered at their approach. The Russian Government is now in a difficulty to know what to do with the prisoner. In well-informed circles the impression prevails that the incident will hasten the withdrawal of the Kazvin force.

A later telegram states that Larab Mirza will not be handed over to the Persian authorities, but will be taken to Russia and imprisoned in a fortress.

GUN RUNNING IN THE GULF.

Paris, June 8 (Reuter).—Details of an extraordinary project for gun running in the Persian Gulf were explained this afternoon in the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. The ostensible business of the expedition was to be lucrative pearl-fishing, and a profitable traffic in arms and ammunition was to be carried on. The enterprise was to be financed by an English lady, Mrs. Clarke, residing in Paris, and the author of the scheme, who was also to have personally taken command of the expedition, is M. Tramier, an old gentleman of seventy years of age residing at Marseilles. What caused the project to fall through was the discovery by the lady, as she asserts, of its real character and the consequent risks involved, though, on the other side, it is contended that she was well aware that gun running was part of the plan, and that her backing out of the contract which was entered into on the subject was an afterthought. M. Tramier claims £12,000 damages from Mrs. Clarke for repudiating the contract. The Court reserved judgment.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The report of the Baghdad Railway Company for the year 1909 has been published. Gross takings amounted to 387,344 frs. (£15,494), as compared with 367,971 frs. in the previous year. The amount which the Turkish Government had to pay in consequence of the kilometric guarantee was 509,465 frs., as compared with 529,442 frs. in 1908. The net profits of the Baghdad Railway for 1909 amounted to 1,161,068 frs., as compared with 914,757 frs. in 1908.

During 1908 the company made three loans to the Turkish Government in order to protect from other claims the surplus revenue of the Dette Publique applicable to the further construction of the line. In consequence of the satisfactory development of the revenue in question the loans are being repaid even more rapidly than had been expected. The company has reduced the rate of interest on the loans from 7 to 6 per cent. "out of consideration for the Government and at its wish."

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE second annual meeting of the London All-India Moslem League was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on June 6, Mr. Ameer Ali, the president, in the chair. Among those present were: Sir George Birdwood, Sir Raymond West, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir William Hull, M.P., Mr. J.D. Rees, M.P., Mr. Harold Cox, Major-Gen. Dickson, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Hart-Davies, Mr. Abdul Latif (vice-president), Mr. A. S. M. Anik (hon. treasurer), and Mr. S. Zahoor Ahmad (hon. secretary).

The annual report was adopted on the motion of Sir William Hull, M.P., seconded by Mr. Buckland, and supported by Mr. Rees, M.P.

Mr. Ameer Ali paid a tribute to the memory of the late King, and said they tendered to his present Majesty their dutiful and loyal homage. The Indian people as a whole were sound to the core; they all recognised, even those who were not in favour of British rule, the benefit which it had brought to India. So far as the Indian Mussulmans were concerned it was their conviction that the progress and development of Mussalman races, both within and without India, was bound up with the permanence of British rule in the Indian continent. (Cheers.) The task of the day for each Indian community was to cement the bonds of amity and concord between one another and draw closer the ties of mutual interest, if not sentiment, which bound India to England. (Cheers.) In the economy of the empire the Mussulmans of India did not claim any higher right than any other community subject to the Crown; but within that limit they might justly be said to occupy a somewhat distinctive position among the races of India, not so much for the past, as for their potential value in the future as sailors or soldiers ready for the King's service in any part of the world. Referring to Mr. Gokhale's proposal for the establishment of compulsory free education in India he said he had very grave doubts as to the feasibility of compulsion except perhaps in very small areas, without causing serious mischief and giving rise to real complaints of oppression. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harold Cox expressed agreement with the the chairman's opinion regarding free primary education in India. It would be the greatest possible mistake to attempt to transplant into India an English institution which had been shown by experience to have many grave disadvantages.

Mr. S. Zahoor Ahmad, the retiring honorary secretary, was presented by the President with a service of silver plate and a handsomely-bound copy of the League's "Proceedings" on the occasion of his return to India.

LORD SELBORNE'S RETURN.

THE Earl of Selborne, who has just relinquished the position of High Commissioner of South Africa, arrived at Southampton on June 4 in the Union-Castle liner Armadale Castle.

Having obtained his Lordship's consent by wireless beforehand, three deputations proceeded on board the vessel to welcome him on his return to England. The first was from the Winchester City Corporation. The Mayor, who served in the South African war, said he knew the chaos which existed afterwards, and the present happy situation was due in a large measure to Lord Selborne's influence and work in having gone among the Boers in their homes. He welcomed Lord Selborne as an old Wykehamist and a Hampshire man.

The Mayor and representatives of the Corporation of Southampton also welcomed his Lordship while the third deputation was representative of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, on whose behalf an address was presented to Lord Selborne referring to his efforts to weld together the nations of South Africa, and to reconcile antagonistic racial feelings. The Union of South Africa would always be associated with the name of Earl of Selborne, as the representative of the late lamented King Edward the Peacemaker.

Lord Selborne who was looking in the best of health replying to the last-named deputation said that one of the main causes of the Union was influence of the late King.

"I do not think," said Lord Selborne, "I can exaggerate the influence King Edward exerted in the matter. The respect and affection for him was so widespread and so universal that his influence affected the whole of South Africa; and without his influence and his personality and the fact that he was common Sovereign of the whole of South Africa, I do not think the Union could have been accomplished."

Lord Selborne subsequently gave some details of an address which delivered on board the Armadale Castle on Union Day.

THE "New York Herald's" Washington correspondent announces that Mr. Taft will appoint Mr. Roosevelt head of the Commission which is expected to be appointed by Congress for the purpose of working for the enforcement of universal peace by means of the influence of the combined Navies of the Powers.

THE Berlin *Tageblatte* is enabled by its St. Petersburg correspondent to offer some news of the Dalai Lama. The Chinese newspapers have for some time been suggesting that the Lama will shortly return to Tibet, but the *Tageblatte's* correspondent learns that as the result of negotiations which have recently taken place with the Lama's representative China has consented to his return to Tibet only, on the definite condition that he undertakes to refrain in future from any participation in political affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," June 23)

The undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the District of East Khandesh are empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 C P Code:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Huzur Deputy Collector Mr Shamrav Anant Latkar, Mamlatdar, Bhusaval and Mr Bhaskar Raeji Dikshit, Mamlatdar, Jalgaon.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar is invested with additional power specified in the fourth schedule C PC.

Mr Rangnath Shridhar Tongaonkar, Acting Mamlatdar of Jamner in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount specified against their names Mr Janardhan Nagesh Kale, Second Class Subordinate-Judge's Court, Kumta Rs 150 Mr. Vishnu Vithal Kamat Second Class Subordinate Judge's, Court Sirsi Rs 100.

Mr Manilal Ajitrai Thakor, City Magistrate, First Class, in the district of Surat, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 C P C.

Mr G A Kadri, Extra Aval Karkun, Anand, in the district of Kaira, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Dhirajlal Kirpashankar Bhat, Extra Aval Karkun, taluka Daskrei in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, on the termination of his special duty under the High Court, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gokak.

Mr Bhaskar Dattatraya Sabnis to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gokak, displacing Mr Anant Krishna Asundi.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names:—Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court Gokak Rs. 200 Mr Bhaskar Dattatraya Sabnis, Second Class Joint Subordinate Judge's Court, Gokak Rs 50.

Mr B E Vachha, B Sc, L C E, Assoc M Inst C E, is granted, privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

On relief by Mr A X Morase, L C E, Mr R B MacLachlan, B E, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Western Nara, vice Mr Vachha, or until further orders.

Mr Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye, Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted an extension by one month and nineteen days of privilege leave.

Mr Keshav Janardan Pagashe to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Hoblikar retiring.

Mr Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, on relief by Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe, to be District Deputy Collector Sholapur.

Mr Bapu Mari Godbole to act as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, as temporary measure pending relief by Mr Ganesh Mari Anjangaonkar or further orders.

Mr Raghunath Ramchandra Wagh, residing at Mayni, is appointed with effect from the 1st July, to be a Conciliator within the Satara District vice Mr Nathu Vithu, resigned.

The appointment of Mr Khushalsing Himatsing Mahida, as a Conciliator in the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Masaladdin Bahauddin Kazi, residing at Dharangaon, is appointed, with effect from the 27th June, to be a Conciliator within the limits of the Erandol Taluka in the East Khandesh District.

The one month's privilege leave combined with five months' furlough granted to Mr Keshavlal Brijlal, Thandor of Pandu Mewas, is converted into six months' furlough, and Mr Keshavlal is allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—(1) Mr Shambhu Abaji Sabne from Kopergaon to Satara, (2) Mr Jivaji Raghojirao Sawant, B A, now on leave, to be Mamlatdar of Koregaon. He is allowed to cancel the unexpired portion of his leave from the 26th instant.

Mr Raghunath Sitaram Pendse, B A, is posted to Yaval.

Mr Govind Jagannath Padhye on relief of his acting appointment as District Deputy Collector West Khandesh, is appointed to be Mamlatdar of Sangamner.

The privilege leave for one month and-a-half granted to Mr N M Date District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture East Khandesh, is extended by one month Mr S B Kale, continuing to act.

Mr Vaziralli Amiralli, Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Ahmedabad District, on Rs 175, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 25th May, and Mr Sayed Mahomed Idrus, Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad City, on Rs 30, appointed to act for him.

Mr Mahadeo R Apte, Excise Sub-Inspector, Railway Line, Nasik District, on Rs 35, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 22nd May and B M Shirke, Excise Jamadar, Andarsul, on Rs 20, now Sub-Inspector, Nasik-Dindori Range, Nasik District, on Rs 30, is appointed to act for him.

The following promotions transfers and appointments are ordered in the Excise Department:—Vice Mr Mahomed Akran Mahomed Nasrulla District Inspector Nandurbar West Khandesh District on Rs 100 retired from the 3rd June 1910: Mr Mir Jafferali valad Nawab Abdul Rahimankhan, Inspector Sakri, West Khandesh District to be Inspector Nandurbar West Khandesh District. Mr C H Coleman, Sub-Inspector, on Rs 75 and acting as District Inspector Sakri, West Khandesh District in the Rs 250 Grade to be Inspector, Sakri, on Rs 100 Mr Sayad Ahmed Edrus, Sub-Inspector Sindkheda, West Khandesh District on Rs 60 and substantive pro tem on Rs. 75 to be Sub-Inspector, on Rs. 75, vice Mr Coleman, and to be Sub-Inspector, Sakri, West Khandesh, and to act as Inspector, Nandurbar, vice Mr Mir Jafferali valad Nawab Abdul Rahimankhan, on leave. Mr D M More, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 60 to be Sub-Inspector, on Rs. 75, substantive pro tem, vice Mr Edrus. Mr Khurseiji Framji Antia, acting Sub-Inspector, Sindkheda, West Khandesh District, on Rs 60, to be Sub-Inspectors Sindkheda, on Rs 60, on probation Vice Mr Abdul Kadir J Bangi, District Inspector, Ranebennur and Kod, Dharwar District, on Rs 125, transferred on probation to the Educational Department: Mr P J Parulkar, Inspector, Bombay, on Rs 100, to be substantive pro tem, on Rs 125 Mr F X Saldanha, District Inspector, Cumta and Honawar, Kanara District, on Rs. 175, to be District Inspector, Ranebennur and Kod Dharwar District: Mr. S. G. Kadoli, Sub-Inspector, Gangawati Distillery, Chanara District, on Rs. 75, to be Inspector on Rs. 100, substantive pro tem., vice Mr. Parulkar, and to be Inspector, Kumta and Honavar, Kanara District, vice Mr. F. X. Saldanha: Mr Rachappa Basappa Arli, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse Yellapur, Kanara District, Rs. 75, to be Sub-Inspector, Gangawali Distillery, Kanara District: Mr. Mallesh Nilkant Gawdnaik, Sub-Inspector, Dhadgen Distillery, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 60, to be Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, Kanara District: Mr. Mahadeo R. Apte Sub-Inspector, Railway Line, Nasik District, on Rs. 35, to be Sub-Inspector, Dhadgaon Distillery, West Khandesh District: Mr R. Hurst, Sub-Inspector, Bombay on Rs. 50, to be substantive pro tem., on Rs. 75, vice Mr. Kadoli. Mr Jethsingji Amirbhoy Sub-Inspector, Jalalpur, Surat District, on Rs. 40 to be substantive pro tem., on Rs. 50, vice Mr. Hurst Mr Kazi Mahomed Hassan Murtuza, Head Clerk to the Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (Aboveghats), to be Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40, Railway Line, Nasik District.

Mr. M. A. DeSouza, District Inspector, Khanapur Circle, Belgaum District, on Rs. 150: has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1910, and the following acting arrangements are ordered:—Mr. Hormasji K. Mehta, Sub-Inspector, Hubli, Dharwar and Kundgol Dharwar District, on Rs. 60 to act as District Inspector, Khanapur Circle, Belgaum District, in the grade of Rs. 150, vice Mr. DeSouza, Dadamia Mahomed Usmansab, Naik, Excise Department, on Rs. 12, to act Sub-Inspector, Hubli Dharwar, and Kundgol Dharwar District, vice Mr. H. K. Mehta, with effect from the 24th April 1910.

Judge's Court, Jamkhed, Mr. Vinayak Ramrao Chawak, Karkun. Subordinate Judge's Court, Sangamner, to act as Deputy Nazir and Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Nevasa, vice Mr. Antaji Janardan Purandare, retiring.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 6th June Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Lukturke, Nazir, District Court, Ahmednagar, to act as Shirastedar and Clerk of the Court, District Court, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre deputed to act as Subordinate Judge or until further orders. Mr, Purshottam Trimbak Karnatki, Nazir and Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Shevgaon, to act as Nazir of the District Court, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Lukturke or until further orders. Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Hatwalne, Karkun, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Ahmednagar, to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Shevgaon, vice Mr. Purushottam Trimbak Karnatki or until further orders.

Mr. Balvant Babaji Gholap, Karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahuri, is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon vice Mr. Govind Kasheshwar Aho granted privilege leave for one month.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Increased Dividend.

REDUCED TRANSIT DUES.

THE annual general meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris, on Monday, June 6th, and the report was adopted.

The report states that the traffic of the canal, which in 1908, owing to the general depression and a shortage in the Indian crops, had shown a considerable falling off, resumed in 1909 the progress which for a long period had been almost uninterrupted. The optimistic expectations of the previous report were realised beyond the hopes of the directors, and the financial year was the most prosperous the company has ever known. For the first time the transit dues exceeded 120,000,000 francs (£4,800,000).

These brilliant results are due to a general recovery of trade in different parts of the world and to an improvement in the agricultural situation in India. The stability of the increase is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the returns for the first few months of the present year.

Ample reserves provide solid guarantees for the future, and in these circumstances the directors have no hesitation in proposing an increase of 9s. in the dividend, bringing it up to 150f (£6), they being convinced that it will not fall below that figure in future years.

On the other hand, faithful to the policy of associating in the prosperity of the enterprise, the shipping interest which is the source of that prosperity they propose to reduce the transit dues by 50 centimes (5d.), from Jan. 1 next. This liberal policy is in the interest of the shareholders, since it encourages the development of the maritime commerce by which they will be the first to profit.

In the course of the year 4,239 vessels passed through the canal, being an increase of 444, representing an extra tonnage of a million and three-quarters as compared with 1908. The passage has been accelerated, and in November last the largest ship that ever traversed the canal went through without the slightest difficulty.

Nearly every region having recourse to the canal contributed to its increased prosperity, notably the West Coast of India; and the rapidly developing trade with Manchuria especially the importation of soya beans into Europe was one of the leading features of the year's working.

Prince d'Arenberg, president of the company, presided, and Mr. Carnegie, Councillor of the British Embassy, was present to represent the 176,602 shares held by the British Government. Two of the British directors, Sir Henry Austrin Lee and Sir Thomas Sutherland were prevented by indisposition from attending.

After the report had been read a shareholder, Captain Marix, attempted to make a speech on the lines of a long circular he had addressed to all the shareholders in reference to matters which have been the subject of litigation, but have long since been finally disposed of. Captain Marix sought to prove in his circular that the misunderstandings so created had influenced public opinion in Egypt against the extension of the Canal concession.

The chairman having given a brief explanation on the subject took a show of hands as to whether Captain Marix be heard, and the crowded meeting decided emphatically in the negative. As Captain Marix persisted, despite the chairman's ruling, and the hostile interruptions of the meeting, he was expelled by a policeman amid cheers.

The report was then adopted. The four retiring directors, Sir William Garstin, M. Andre Lebon, Comte Charles de Lesseps, and Sir James Mackay, where all re-elected.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

PROFESSOR Spencer Wilkinson, at the Royal Colonial Institute on June 7, read a paper entitled "Thoughts on Imperial Defence." Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards presided, and among those present were Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, Admiral Sir James Bruce, O.M. Sir J. S. Young, Sir William Russell, Dr. Hillier, M.P., Capt. E. Rason, R.N., and Col. Ward, R. E. Professor Spencer Wilkinson said he preferred to drop the term imperial defence and speak of the thing they meant—which was a British war in which the assault by some of the great Powers of the world would have to be repelled. A British war against a great continental Power could never be a war of limited liability. Once the conflict had begun Great Britain of necessity staked her all upon the issue. Great Britain had little or nothing to gain from such a war, but everything to lose in it. The brunt of the conflict must necessarily be borne by the people of the British Isles, and the extent to which they could be relieved or assisted by the people of the great Dominions overseas was limited by geographical and strategical conditions. The doctrine of the primacy of the Navy in any British war was as fundamental now as ever. The most important condition of success was not superior numbers or material, but tactical superiority. The new German Navy was the creation of men whose familiarity with land warfare had given them a perfect grasp of the necessity for tactical superiority. He regarded with anxiety the spirit in which, for many years, the British Navy had been administered in its almost exclusive attention to ships and guns and the neglect of tactical study and practice. The best naval tactician were at least doubtful whether the type of battleship and armoured cruiser upon which many millions were being spent was designed in accordance with sound tactical principles. Nothing was more important than that there should be a naval strategist to direct the movements of the fleets. The preservation of the British Empire depended primarily on the right conduct of British policy in relation to the great Powers of Europe. In order, not only to repel attack, but no compel an adversary to make peace, there must be counter-pressure and counter-attack. This was hardly possible without the co-operation of allies. He did not know how any ally could feel the necessary confidence in this country so long as the country shrank from the task of a national organisation for war.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

IT has been notified lately that some of the European newspapers in Egypt have been making common cause with the Egyptian Nationalist. Inquiries which I have made (states the "Daily Express" correspondent in Cairo) show that, with the exception of three newspapers, all the rest have been brought under the influence of the Nationalist party. They are receiving a monthly subsidy for the purpose of preaching Home Rule for Egypt and the disappearance of British influence. It is clear from the amount of money which is being expended on this form of propaganda that the Nationalists are well supplied with funds, and that the agitation is being supported by wealthy Egyptians.

Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent in Cairo, contradicts the rumours that he has been recalled.

A PROPOSAL of Capt. Owen Vaughan that the King should be petitioned to permit the investiture of his son, the Duke of Cornwall, to take place at Cardiff has divided Welsh opinion acutely. Naturally, Cardiff welcomes the proposal with enthusiasm. Carnarvon, which considers itself the purest of Welsh, while no less enthusiastic, asserts that Cardiff should not be so honoured. It advances its claim as the town where the first Prince of Wales of the English line was born. With characteristic energy, Cardiff is making out its case. The Lord Mayor has been asked to convene a public meeting to give the movement impetus. It is held that Cardiff is the only town in Wales which could do justice to such a ceremony.

OPHIOLATRY.

Its Observance in South India.

Professor Taylor in his essays on Animism very aptly remarks that to the educated world few phenomena of the lower civilisation seem more pitiable than the spectacle of a man worshipping a beast. A great 'savant' sums up animal-worship under three heads (1) direct worship of the animal for itself, (2) indirect worship of it as a fetish acted through by a deity, (3) veneration for it as a token or representative of a tribe-ancestor. Among the various animals that have been regarded as holy objects, the serpent claims our attention best as it appears to fulfil all the condition that led to its deification. In India, we find that serpents hold a unique position with the religious system of the Hindus as incarnations or representatives or symbols of a supreme deity of "deva." While in other countries, ophiolatry has evolved either out of a personal fear for the dread animal or out of pure totemism, with India the case is otherwise, for, instead of stopping with the above (mentioned phases, Hindu serpent-worship has seen the country through ages of civilisation and has undergone different changes. The Indian snake-cult may be described as a curious blend of the non-Aryan rites of ophiolatry with mystic conceptions of the exclusive Brahmins, who, to some extent, bear close resemblance to the Gnostics of the early Christian era, and can be said to represent extreme types of religious veneration from the soberest matter-of-fact to the dreamiest mysticism.

THE SERPENT OF RELIGION.

To ophiolatry assigned a greater and more prominent place in Hindu religion, but one must be very cautious in eliminating the Aryan or Brahminical doctrines and theories of serpent-worship from the non-Aryan or popular forms of worship which are but a mery medly of gross superstitions and blind faiths in the divine powers of the venemous reptile. The Brahminical ideas of ophiolatry have arisen out of a compromise between two apparently similar things, the attributes of the one passing into those of the other by a sort of sympathetic transference. This curious notion will be intelligible only when all the aspects of serpent-worship are analysed and their nature is revealed. It seems that there is an inherent relationship between the serpent and the birth of a child (motherhood), and the belief that the blessings of progeny can be obtained by an individual through worshipping the snake naturally works itself out of the so-called affinity between man and beast. In "Harivamsa," a great Sanskrit work, it is stated that individuals desirous of getting children and thus saving themselves eventually from the horrors of "Puth" (a hell specially reserved for men who die childless) should perform the unique ceremony "Nagaprathishta," as an expiation for "Karma" (sin) committed by them in their previous births ("Janmantharas") or by having recourse to what is called "Chandrayana" a peculiar fast, if the sin is of the present birth, actuated and fostered by an over-indulgence. According to "Harivamsa" (the genealogy of Vishnu), this sin manifests itself in various ways, ultimately ending in barrenness. It may also result from extreme cruelty to children, slaying them for money, want of kindness and sympathy towards tiny creatures, and dislike for neighbours' children.

THE SERPENT AND THE HUMAN BODY.

The Hindu "Shastras" avow that there lurks in the inmost nooks of the lungs of man a serpent of divine origin, which is the primary agent in conferring parenthood upon individuals. It is god in man and it contributes towards the growth of the human frame and tends to keep it from decaying. This serpent has four aspects, Para, Pasyanti, Madhyama, and Vaikhari. It is invested with certain sounds which are of the world worldly, and which vary according to time and action. When they show themselves through the mouth as the sixteen vowels of the sacred alphabet of the Sanskrit language, the serpent gets the name of Pasyanthi (evident). The Madhyama is a blend of all the sixteen sounds into one monotone Om, as will become apparent when the mouth is closed and the breath is passed through the nostrils, and clearer still when the two earcavities are shut up with the finger-tips. Para is ascertained by contemplation on a fixed object and the fourth by yoga practices, too complex to be dealt with here. The chief medium through which the manifestations are carried on is what is called Vayu, air or rather ethereal space, and is otherwise known as Jiva (life), Sarpa (serpent) and Ishwar (the agent). From this it is clear that by mere analogy the name Sarpa became applicable to the respired air, because of its movement through the lungs, secondly of the hissing noise that a sound produces in its passage through the nostrils, a chink or a hole. When the current of the air is arrested either by internal or external forces, the serpent, so to speak, becomes a stationary factor and remains confined within the body of man. At such a stage an individual is rendered unfit to receive the blessings of god to beget children. To set the Sarpa in motion, the individual has to court the help of "Para," which consists of "Dhyan," concentration of the mind on an object of well defined form, size and shape. Be a popularity of ideas, the elastic-minded Hindu has naturally chosen the serpent, the actual animal in flesh and blood, which, though not in form, but at least in name, has a close resemblance to the imaginary snake of the human body. The transition from the animal, again to the stone is a simple process and can be easily accounted for, as the living creature, owing to its venomous qualities, is discarded in favour of an inanimate, harmless stone which takes the place of the serpent,

OTHER OBJECTS OF WORSHIP.

The Brahminical form of serpent-worship does not allow the highly cultured Brahmin to worship the living snake, the embodiment of ingratitude and vice, and hence the serpent, as an animal has no true relation with the Aryan ophiolatry. But it is often seen that the ant-hill stands as a substitute for the snake or the stone. Here it must be stated that it is not the serpent in the ant-hill that is worshipped, but it is the ant-hill alone that plays an important part in the mystic religion of the Brahmin. The cult of the ant-hill is surcharged right through with subtle and acute ideas of the abstruse philosophy of the Aryans, and here, I can say, they stand on a higher platform or plane free from the admixture of the animistic conceptions of the non-Aryan, that sometime strive to throw into oblivion the loftier sentiments that mark the religion of the Aryan. In the "Saundaryalahari," a philosophical work of Sankara, the great Hindu reformer, is a fine reference to the relation between the ant-hill and the "Swacha" Kosha (lungs) of the human body and it is this affinity that has laid the foundation of a strange form of faith whose true import is very little understood by cultured men, even to this day. The lung-cavity which, according to Indian anatomy, is a mass of fleshy matter, is called Muladhara chakra (the sphere of human activity) and this admits of six kinds, Muladhara (proper), Swayushtana, Manipurka, Anahatha, Vishuddha, and Ajina, all technical expressions. It is the seat of origin of the respired air otherwise called Sarpa, serpent, through which the Jiva (life), the inner spirit of man, manifests itself in all its freshness. This serpent which has a tendency to rise up towards divine light is described as feeding upon the milk like nectar which is generated in the brain cap of man, out of the nutrient foods that a human body is nourished with. By way of analytic isolation, every aspect of the ant-hill may be fixed so as to correspond with that of the human thorax. In place of the thorax and the lungs stand the outer form of the ant-hill, and the earthy matter with its numerous ramifications; the serpent for the breath, and feeding it with nectar for pouring cow's milk into the serpent's hole.

Besides the stone, and the ant-hill, one of the sons of Siva, Subrahmaniya or Kumara, the symbol of prowess and material spirit, has come to be regarded as an object of serpent worship by false analogy. It is said in the Skanda Purana that a ray of life of Siva on passing through the waters of the Ganges, took the form of six snakes which being suckled by the six krithika stars (Pleiades), became human in form but with snake-bodies all below. Siva loth to look at them, pressed them together to form one mass with six faces. That is why he is called in Tamil Arumugam. Though in the philosophical sense, the six faces only represent the several forms of the Swasa, or breath, already referred to; yet a kind of synthetic coincidence seems to link the son of Siva with the ugly snake and the uncouth ant-hill, and the fact that he is also called Guha is proof positive of his connection with the snake and its cosy cave (Guha in Sanskrit).

RITES AND RITUALS.

The sacred rites and ceremonials that have been introduced into Hindu Ophiolatry are not very complex, and consist mostly in performing what is known as "Nagaprathishta," the fixing of the stone-slabs on which carved figures of the hydra, either in a temple, "Mata" (monastery), tank-bed, or at the foot of an "Aswatha" (peepal) tree, in a garden or a tope. Eight stone slabs are procured and a month before the ceremony, they are thrown into water and are kept up there until the auspicious day arrives for their removal. The night previous to the day appointed, they are taken out of the water and carried to the house of the "Yajamana" (who performs the function), where they are given a "Danyasnanam" (grain-bath), literally burying them under a heap of paddy. At cock-crow, the householder and all the members of his family, after taking the purificatory oil-bath perform certain rites preliminary to the final removal to their destination. The stone slabs are then taken through the streets, to the temple procession attended by friends and relations, and here a few functions are to be observed, an account of which will not be uninteresting. As the serpent gods are said to be eight in number, eight vessels, "Kalasams," are employed to serve as objects of worship. They are washed clean, and are covered all over with fine white threads, which crossing, counter-wise, form a net-work with seventy-two inter-spaces. A cocoanut is placed at the mouth of the pot, which is then decorated with floral wreaths. This curious pot is said to represent the body of a human being, the cocoanut corresponding to the head, the wreaths to his tuft of hair, and the spaces to the various pulse-beats spoken of in Aryan medical science. A sacrificial fire, "homa," is lit, and while it is being fed with ghee by the householder, the religious Brahmins, "Purohits, whose services are requisitioned for the occasion, sit before the pots, and, in the name of the master, do "puja," reciting the mystic hymns relating to ophiolatry, known as "Sarpa Gayatri." These rituals over, the stone slabs are fixed in a specially selected holy corner of the temple, and the Nagaprathishta ceremonial terminates, but not before Dakshana (money-present), the essential thing in all Hindu functions, is distributed among the expectant audience. The master and his party return home, and, after paying respects to on elderly couple, Dampatipuja, as it is named, without which a man cannot be said to enjoy the fruits of a Prathishta, they sit down to a grand dinner, to which all relatives and acquaintances are invited. The worship is continued for a period of forty-eight days, Mandala, the woman of the house, saking the leading part. The serpent receives adoration on certain festival days set apart for snake-worship, such as Naganchami Subrayashashti and Garudpanchami.

THE SERPENT OF FOLKLORE AND MYTHOLOGY.

The serpent of folklore is the five-headed hydra, associated with treasure-troves and buried wealth. It is the trusted servant of the family, the sentinel over hoarded property and the guardian angel of the households. The mythical snake is known as Vasuki, which was used by the Devas as the churning-rope during the churning of the ocean to obtain "Amruta" (nectar). To it are assigned the important duty of supporting the earth on its shoulders, and in this capacity, it may be said to seek its analogues in the Norse Midgardworm, and in the Greek Atlas, who holds the vault of heaven. Again, Vishnu is said to recline on the coils of the hooded hydra. The serpent Thakshaka, to avenge the death of its comrades, took the form of a lemon, and tempting king Parikshit to smell, it killed him by a severe bite at his nose-tip. The Hindu custom, now of offering a lemon to an European official, is a clear survival of this mythical function. It is curious to know that Thakshaka of the temptation-myth finds its exact analogues in the Zirathushtrian Azhi Dahaka (Aki Thakshaka), the destroying serpent, and in the Semitic serpent of Eden which tempted Adam and Eve.

THE SERPENT OF HISTORY, ETC.

The story of the struggle between the wicked Naga, the serpent-demon, and Krishna, in the treacherous waters of the Jumna and of the triumph of the little boy of Dwaraka can be interpreted as symbolic of the warfare between the new faith of the Brahmin and that of the non-Aryan Nagas, the Ophiogenes of the trans-Himalayan regions who had the snake for their totem.—T. M. S. in the "Madras Mail."

a The eight mythical serpents are: Thakshaka Vasuki Gulika, Korkotaka, Samkha, Naga, Padmanabh, and Anant.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SUPPLY.

Scheme for Submission to Government.

THE Special Committee of the Hunters' Improvement Society on the question of the National Horse Supply, of which Viscount Helmsley is chairman, at a full meeting held on June 6 in the Board Room of the Society, approved of a comprehensive and exhaustive report which it was decided before publication to submit to Prime Minister the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Development Commissioners and other bodies concerned. As was indicated when the committee was first appointed, the main object to be aimed at was the provision of a sufficient and efficient supply of horses for the Army. From this standpoint, of course, the most pressing matters for consideration were the securing of an adequate market for breeders of suitable horses, the replenishing of the stock of brood mares, the provision of suitable stallions, and the general question of organisation.

Coming from such an experienced body of men who have devoted six meetings to their consideration, it would be surprising if the recommendations were not of an eminently practical character. In fact, one of the members of the committee claims for the scheme the great advantage that, while it is capable of infinite expansion as circumstances may require and as the requisite financial assistance is forthcoming, it can be contracted at the outset and still form the basis of a thoroughly workable plan without detracting from its homogeneity.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD KEESS.

Mr. Edward Keess passed away on the 21st June in Bombay, at the age of 86 years. He was Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, Amraoti, (Berar), for many years and performed excellent work there for which he earned the special thanks of the Government of India, and was presented with a certificate of honour from the Governor-General of India. His intimate knowledge of Berar was of great help to the Commissioners under whom he served, and he was instrumental in introducing certain revenue schemes from which the Government derived great profit and advantage. After retiring from this position he took up the post of clerk of St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, and was a familiar figure there for nineteen years—the longest period on record. His previous experience of official work proved of great assistance to the several Chaplains at the Cathedral.

He was the brother of Dr. James Keess, M. D. (London) late Deputy Surgeon-General I.M.S. He leaves behind a large family to mourn his loss.

It is worthy of record that the late Mr. Keess drew a pension from Government for no less than 31 years, and was the oldest pensioner and the longest by many years.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."

"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO is pure highly concentrated beef. LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

COLD without ICE — HOT without FIRE

THERMOS keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice, and keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating.
THERMOS is simple and can never get out of order. All you

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Manchester, June 3.

John Munn and Co:—We report a quiet week in cloth, with a poor turnover which has been composed of numerous small lines rather than important quantities. Buyers are already commencing to limit their risks by purchasing as little as possible on the basis now ruling for fear of being left with dear goods at the end of the present cotton season. The unremunerative character of existing rates should not, however, be overlooked, as most producers cannot work indefinitely under present conditions. While the strength of the statistical position is admitted, some uneasiness is displayed as to possible events in America, which the course of cotton prices there does not tend to dispel. Occasionally salesmen experience a more active day for the various Indian outlets but it is not maintained, Calcutta being specially disappointing. A few transactions are espoken of for China the condition of which is not altogether satisfactory, although stocks of most descriptions are far from excessive. The small shipments to the East during May correspond with the state of trade experienced by producers. The minor markets pursue a hand to mouth policy. Although prices are steady, order lists are becoming lighter and it is difficult to see how makers are going to bridge over the interval between the completion of present contracts and the availability of the new crop unless some unforeseen demand arises.

Yarns.—The volume of trade going through in this department is not large though inquiry is met with in certain directions. This, however, is mostly in American qualities, and the firm attitude which spinners of both weft and twist take up makes negotiations difficult to conclude. Egyptian grades continue neglected and neither combed nor carded have attracted much attention although considerable concessions would be made to secure business. Some few lines have been placed in certain styles of export bundles but the general buying cannot be described as healthy. Quotations are steadily maintained and do not show much change.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	16th June.	2nd June.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot	8·13	8·05	— 7
June-July	7·68	7·57	— 11
Dec.-Jan.	6·51	6·44	— 6
In New York—			
Spot	15·15	15·05	— 10
July Futures	15·12	15·02	— 10
Oct. Futures	12·45	12·46	+ 1
In New Orleans—			
Spot	15	14 7-8	— 1/8
July Futures	15·00	14·73	— 27
Oct. Futures	12·37	12·40	+ 3
Egyptian	13 5-8	12 5/8	— 1

GREY YARN.

Cotton prices declined by 7 points this week Prices in Manchester are maintained and no business is reported. Demand is very dull. In 30 water offers were sent at 10 3-4 without resulting in any business. Business in 2-80 grey is reported at 22 and fresh offers at 21 1-2 are rent.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12 1-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-8d.
2-40 s Grey 13d.
2-40 s Bleached 14d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 3-4d.
2-80 s Grey 22d.
2-80 s Bleached 24d.

Local prices are as under :—

	per lb.
30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 9
40 s " ...	... " 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... " 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
60 s Bleached ...	... " 1 10 0
40 s " ...	... " 0 12 3
2-100 s Grey ...	... " 1 12 9
2-100 s Bleached ...	... " 1 13 6
2-80 s Grey ...	... " 1 7 0
2-80 s Bleached ...	... " 1 8 3
2-30 s Grey ...	... " 0 11 9
2-30 s Bleached ...	... " 0 13 6
2-40 s Grey ...	... " 0 12 6
2-40 s Bleached ...	... " 0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... " 1 1 6
2-60 s Bleached ...	... " 1 1 3

MERCERISED YARNS.

This week there was further decline in Egyptian cotton and business on account of such and sharp decline is quite paralised. Dealers are eager to sell their holdings, but demand is very poor. Offers of 2-60 Grey were sent at 21d.' but but no business resulted and 22d. is quoted from Manchester. In spite of such a big fall in Egyptian cotton prices in 2-80 2-84 have not declined. Dealers are not inclined to make any fresh purchases at present in such a market.

Home prices are are under :—

2-80 s	Grey	... 22d.
2-80 s	Bleached	... 22d.
2-84 s	Grey	... 22d.
2-84 s	Bleached	... 30d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 10 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	" 1 11 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	" 1 11 6
2-84 s	Bleached ...	" 1 12 3
2-60 s	Grey ...	" 1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	" 1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

The market remains steady, but demand seems very poor. Dealers are anxious to buy for the next season but on account of the stiffened prices business is absolutely impracticable. Although demand seems poor yet dealers have not lowered their prices because arrivals are not heavy. In superior qualities there is no business passing of the new season and there is a scarcity of goods of many qualities The Manchester market for Grey Dhoties is so very firm and as dealers have made no purchases for a long time it is advisable to wait till the reports of the new crop are out because if the market declines later on this will be put to a heavy loss. The market here for mercerised Dhoties is bad and prices are declining. Home market remains steady and little business is passing for the new season. Shipments of G. P. Drills are coming against old contracts but dealers have not succeeded in making any profit. The Home market remains steady.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5 9 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do. 100,000		" 6 5 0
Do. 4025		" 5 2 6
Do. 7900		" 5 12 0
Do. Drills Majid		" 7 7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		" 3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636		" 3 0 0
Do. do. No. 138		" 2 13 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		" 5 10 6
Do. No. 1566		" 3 6 0
Forbes No. 651		" 5 6 6
Lyon, Shanker		" 5 12 0
Do. No. 1575		" 7 6 0
Do. Bhut Chap		" 6 8 0
Deuhurats 5		" 6 15 6
Do. B B B		" 8 12 6
Do. B B		" 7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1590		" 5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730		" 5 6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		" 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463		" 5 3 0
Original Sindaris 8lbs		" 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.
Peppell Drills, American		" 10 7 0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand seems dull and dealers are selling off their stocks of cheaper purchases at a poor margin. Nainsooks of lower qualities which were scarce are arriving and dealers are now anxious to sell some. The Home market remains steady and business is impracticable. Enquiries for superior shirtings are coming in and stocks seem very poor. Makers are asking 1 to 2 more for such goods, white Dhooties are being inquired after, but prices are so high that business is impracticable. Liepmann's 1,500 is quoted 13 4 1-2, but no business is passing.

We quote:—

Graham's Nainsooks		77/7777	No goods.
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do.	do. ...	A 1	" 2 7 0
Do.	do. ...	199/399	" 2 11 6
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	" 2 10 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks	...	2600	" 1 13 0
Do.	do. ...	61/81	" 1 15 6
Do.	do. ...	7070/9090	" 2 1 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 2 3 6
Do.	do. ...	8300/9300	" 2 4 6
Do.	do. ...	7/27	" 2 5 6
Do.	do. ...	88/98	" 2 9 6
Do.	do. ...	39620	" 2 14 0
Rallis Mulls	...	55	" 1 3 6
Do.	do. ...	Sun	" 1 7 6
Do.	do. ...	1170	" 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	1270	" 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	" 2 15 0
Do.	do. ...	6/600	" 3 13 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	" 4 7 6
Do.	do. ...	88	" 3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks	...	3939/5959	" 1 12 6
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	" 2 0 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	" 1 15 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks	...	4545/6767	" 1 15 9
Greaves	do ...	8000	" 3 1 0
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	" 1 10 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50000	" 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's	...	Motor Car.	" No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls	...	64	" 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings	...	1500s.	" 10 1 0
Holland	...	40000	" 11 0 0
Do.	...	X X X X	" 10 0 0
Lyon	... ...	O 4000	" 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings	...	M O	" 12 6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 13 6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 15 8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 20 8 0

BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Damand was available at 1-4 and very little business has been done.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 3/16d. Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 9/32d.
France 3 m/s " 169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s " 133
60 d/s. Hongkong 133 3/4
" Shanghai 177 1/2
" Japan 150 3/4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 24 3-4 and New York was 1-8 down at 53 5-8. Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 72-6-0, demand was limited and at the close the price remained unchanged. Business of 50 to 60 slabs was done.

In gold, business is very slack and upcountry demand is practically nil. The market fluctuates from 3 ples to 6 pies.

We quote :—

GOLD.

		Rs. a. p.
97 Fakirsett	... ...	23 7 0
97 Chintu	... ...	23 7 0
National Bank	... ...	24 7 9
Chartered Bank	... ...	24 1 0
Sovereigns Shield	... ...	15 4 0
Do. Dragon	... ...	15 6 0
Australian	... ...	24 0 6
English Gold	... ...	24 0 3
Native Bullion	... ...	24 0 3
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	24 0 3

SILVER.

		Rs. a. p.
117 1/2 Penny	... ...	72 6 0
117 Penny	... ...	72 5 0
Local per tola	...	0 14 0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	... ...	72 6 0
Second do	... ...	72 10 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London prices were 9d. down. Demand for ready was poor and there being more sellers prices declined by two to three annas.

Rapeseed :—Steady. London prices were 3d. up. Demand was moderate and prices for ready and forward advanced by half an anna to one anna.

Wheat :—Dull. London was 3-8 down. There being few sellers very little has been done and prices remained same with an easier tone.

Poppyseed :—Quiet. Demand for ready and forward being nominal prices declined by an anna or two.

Mowrasseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts, and Cottonseed :—Steady. Enquiries were moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small	...	... " 10 5
RAPESSED—		
Brown Cawnpore	...	... " 6 5
Yellow do.	...	... " 6 9
Do. Gujarat	...	... " 6 12
Poppyseed	...	... " 9 10
Castorseed	...	... " 37 to 38
Mowrasseed...	...	... " 6 11
Maize ...	...	... " 18 to 19
Groundnuts	...	... " 42 to 43
Mustardseed	...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	...	... " 41 to 52
Khandesh Howri	...	}
Gulburga do.	...	
Kalbur do.	...	} " 49 to 51
Itarsi do.	...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5		}
Do. do do 85/15		
Do. do, do, 75/25...		} " 45 to 48
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		}
Do. do. 85/15...		} " 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver	...	}
Do. do. Gadag	...	} " 43 to 44
Gin Red Khandwa	...	}
Do. Maggi	...	} " 44 to 46
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		}
Do. do. Secunderabad		} " 48 to 52
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		} " 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Pissi ...	...	... " 31 to 38
Hard Red...	...	... " 30 to 31
Cottonseed	...	... " 23 to 23

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 23rd June:—

Wheat	... ...	2,413 owts
Linseed	... ...	1,795 "
Rapeseed	... ...	831 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	90 "
Poppyseed	... ...	1,158 "
Groundnuts	... ...	217 "
Castorseed	... ...	1,121 "
Rice	... ...	2,713 "
Myrabollams	... ...	1,079 "
Cottonseed	... ...	5,460 "
Mowrasseed	... ...	1,457 "
Gram	... ...	737 "
Joowar	... ...	... "
Maize	... ...	... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 23rd June 1910.	Since 1st Jan 1910	Since 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	40171	1333062	2922525
Linseed	24689	2010528	1353977
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	12624	1370604	1064277
Gingellyseed	2649	1848550	711363
Poppyseed	9125	393331	528169
Groundnuts	3078	599233	216359
Castorseed	12872	910161	837225
Rice	15475	3680371	4306018
Myrabollams	12122	1029066	645936
Cottonseed	42370	5642918	2123196
Mowraseed	5119	54602	71924
Gram	17376	465506	486101
Joowar	541	256964	300770
Maize	267	75291	2450

LOCAL YARN.

Market is easy.

1000 Edward Sassoon	10 6·14
500 Swadeshi	10 7·1
500 Central	10 7·1
300 Sorab	10 6·15
1000 China	20 8
500 Do	12 7·2
1000 Moon	20 8
500 Do	12 7 2
500 Finlay	10 7·1

COTTON.

The Colaba cotton market.—Liverpool was 6 to 8 points down and New York was 15 down. There was a moderate demand from exporters and mills and prices for ready lots remained unchanged. The opener was 2 to 4 points up and prices for Broach new crop were firm and advanced by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. Business in Broach new crop opened at Rs. 283 and closed at Rs. 284-8.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.		Rs.
200	Volkart Bros ...Broach	... 297
200	Ralli Bros ... do	... 294
100	Bussan M K ...Wardha	... 293
100	Currimbhai Mills...Parbhani	... 283
100	do ...Khandwa	... 265
100	Finlay Muir Mills...Broach	... 290
200	do ...Mulkapur	... 263
200	do ...Khandesh	... 263
200	do ...Mandsaur	... 257
200	do ...Amroti	... 260
200	H Gocaldas & Co...Sawgin	... 304
450	G Cotton & Co ...Mathia	... 285
100	Gold Mohur ...Purbhani	... 240

		Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	256
" Good	...	246
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	275
" Good	...	260
Sind Punjab Fine	...	275
" Good	...	260
Khandesh Fine	...	274
" Good	...	264
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	288
" Good	...	273
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	286
" Good	...	276
Amraoti Fine	...	286
" " Good	...	276
Yeotmal Fine	...	295
" Good	...	285
Nagpore Fine	...	298
" Good	...	288
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	285
" Good	...	295
Methia Fine	...	274
" Good	...	264
Broach Gin Fine	...	316
" Good	...	305
Sawginned Fine	...	317
Coompta Ginned	...	308
Western "	...	328
Do M G	...	294

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 284 1-2
Bengal F G	... 317

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 23rd June :—

Khandesh	... ...	... Bales.
Central India	... ...	1,220 "
Barar and Nagur	... ...	297 "
Berar	... ...	... "
Central Provinces	... ...	... "
Oomras	... ...	1,527 "
Dholera	... ...	1,437 "
Broach	... ...	77 "
Coompta and Dharwar		388 "
Westerns	... ...	263 "
Bengals (N W. P.)	... ...	... "
Rajputana	... ...	... "
Sind	... ...	... "
Persian	... ...	... "
Other Sorts	... ...	... "
Total ...		3,473 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 23rd Jun. 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	284	431,844	334,321
Central India	3,565	217,300	107,420
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,211	266,769	125,657
Berar	911	525,950	340,282
Central Provinces ...	180	208,557	158,192
Total Oomras ...	6,154	1,734,940	1030789
Dholleras	6,052	240,492	197,525
Broach	426	804,316	182,824
Compta and Dharwar.	12,637	197,486	177,142
Westerns	1,053	52,204	38,052
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	46	407,283	278,989
Bengals (Rajputanas) ...	1,467	115,425	61,149
Sind	...	41,518	28,306
Persian	45	2,780	2,712
Americans	...	853	10,442
Egyptian	...	307	4,365
Other sorts	...	245	977
Total ...	27,920	20,68,849	20,15,096

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	...	4,000
Total Imports	... ...	...	.....

Future Delivery Prices :—

June—July	... ...	... 7·68 + 3
July—Aug.	... ...	... 7·51 + 4
Aug.—Sept	... ...	... 7·21 + 4
Sept.—Oct.	... ...	... 6·78 + 2
Oct.—Nov.	... ...	... 6·60 + 3
Nov.—Dec.	... ...	... 6·51 + 3
Dec.—Jan.	... ...	... 6·47 + 3
Jan.—Feb.	... ...	... 6·48 + 2
Feb.—Mar.	... ...	... 6·45 + 3

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 17th June :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	27,920	25,684	+ 2,236
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd June	3,068,849	2,015,096	+ 1,053,753
Shipts for the week Europe	13,894	1,611	+ 10,278
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18,969	9,184	+ 9,785
Total	31,458	10,795	+ 20,663
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd June...			
Europe	892,597	543,164	+ 449,433
China	93,252	48,731	+ 44,521
Japan	788,939	564,325	+ 224,614
Coast Ports	32,303	18,801	+ 13,502
Total	1,907,091	1,175,021	+ 732,510
Afloat in harbour, Europe	1,342	1610	— 268
China, Japan and Coast Ports	850	7,085	— 62,35

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 11th June 1910—15,591 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 16th Apr. 1910—5,312 bales.

FREIGHTS.

JUNE.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	9 0	... 9 6
Dunkirk	9 0	... 9 6
Havre	10 0	... 10 6
Hull	.....	.....
Liverpool	9 0	... 10 0
Marseilles	9 0	... 10 0
Genoa	9 0	... 9 6
London	10 0	... 10 0
Hamburg	9 6	... 10 0
Trieste	12 0	... 14 0
Venice	12 0	... 14 0
Open Ports	July	... 10 6
	Aug.	... 11 0
	Sept.	... 12 0

Market steady, slightly better demand.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-8	13
Do. Standard " ...	12-8	12

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 19th July :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
16	2	0	7	East Indian.
	16	3	22	Abyssinian.
7	5	0	19	Egyptian.
1	17	3	16	West Coast African.
	0	2	25	Lisbon.
	15	0	22	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks.
20	17	3	27	

Deliveries since April Auctions, 72 1-2 tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres, hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 31	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
" 4)		3¼ at 3⅜		
" 5)		3⅜ at 3½		£ 67
" 6)		3½ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 31	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
" 8)		4 at 4⅜		67/10
" 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3⅞ at 4⅛	up to 2½	£ 63/15
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅞	3⅞ at 4⅛	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 2⅞	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
" 4)		3¼ at 3⅜		
" 5)		3⅜ at 3½		£ 61
" 6)		3½ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
" 8)		4 at 4⅜		£ 65
" 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 62

	Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B 3⅜ at 3⅝	3¼ at 3½	£ 64
	C 2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3¼	
	D 2¼ at 2⅜	2⅝ at 2¾	£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B 3⅜ at 3⅝	3¼ at 3½	£ 59
	C 2⅝ at 2⅞	3 at 3⅜	
	D 2¼ at 2⅜	2⅝ at 2¾	£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A 3 at 3⅛	3 at 3½	soft A £ 70
	B 2⅜ at 2⅝	2¾ at 3	" B £ 68
			Hard A £ 68
			" B £ 66
	C 2⅛ at 2⅜	2⅛ at 2⅜	£ 60
	D 2⅛ at 2⅜	2⅛ at 2⅜	£ 42
	E 2 at 2⅛	2 at 2⅛	£ 37
Points usual assortment			£ 42

METALS.

In copper prices are on the decline and £67 for July and £66-15 for August is quoted from London but no business is done. Dealers have goods bought in a dear market on their hands, which they want to dispose of. The ring being practically dissolved, dealers are trying to undersell one another. Prices in yellow metal are quoted at £56 English but no business is passing. It is advisable to wait and see how matters take a turn because we fear prices will still decline.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	Rs. 53 8
	42	
	56	
	63	
	70	" 52 4
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	" 44 4a
	35	" 44 8a
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots		" 48 12
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		" 18 4
J ...		
G ...		
Georgshutte		" 22 8
Copper Ingots K S ...		" 48 0
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16	10, 12	" 43 0

a German, b English

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, June 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Sovs. and Half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	53,760	...	...
5 do ...	3,84,000	...	...
3 do ...	1,53,600	15,900	...
1 Box ...	33,400	...	...
1 do ...	33,400	...	...
3 Packages...	...	15,900	3,984

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 Packages...	...	500	...

Importers.	From Vessel.	From
National Bank of India ...	Salsette	London
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Sandry Importers ...	Homyun	Jeddah.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

by rail on 22nd June 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	8	9,195
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	22	25,735

THE NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

The half yearly report of the above company states that the Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half Year amount to Yen 3,703,391.901, out of which there has been paid :—

	Yen
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property ...	935,025.144
Insurance Fund	462,017,850
Ships' Structural Repair Fund.	603,852.230
Total ...	2,00 1,896.424

leaving a balance of Yen 2,102.226.448, including Yen 400,710,971 brought forward from the last Account. The Directors now propose that Yen 85,124.770 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Yen 2,863,456.553; and that Yen 59,465.090 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,100,000.000.

The Balance, Yen 858,616.589, will be carried forward to the next Account.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th June.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 11th June 1910.				
G.I.P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	920554	30059150	30979704
I.M. Ry System	1178·04	222050	5807501	6029551
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	26088	685996	712084
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·21	156	38221	39783
Total...	2950·64	1170251	36590368	37761122
Earnings for corpondg. days ending 11th June 1909				
G. I. P. Ry Sec	1606·54	806159	24602516	25408675
I.M.Ry System	1178·06	198157	5160770	5358927
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	35589	547856	583445
B. K. Railway	40·29	1628	9751	11379
Total	2950·55	1011533	30330893	31362426
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·11	+114395	5456634	5571029
I. M. Ry.	— 0·02	+ 23803	+646731	+670624
A.D.C.R.	.....	— 9501	+138140	+128639
Baran Kotah R.	.....	— 68	+ 28470	+ 28404

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April, 1910.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NALIES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1500
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	18 "	1510
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 "	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		117½
Western Bank	...	...	...	73
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.....	100	10		10·2 0
Specie Bank	100	50		55
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		255
Punjab National Bank....	100	100	10 "	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17
Do.	25	12	6 "	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. ...	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alfred Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	275
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	12
Samachua	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pile	100	100	...	106
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	85
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	520
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	13¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	15
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	1015
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O.	250	250	10	295
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Bemangha	...	...	...	9 1/2
Central I. M. Co, Ld. ...	100	100	35	295
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	112
John Roberts and Co's ...	100	100	10	200
Jests Fans Supply Co's ...	100	50	6	60
Kamp and Co	200	175	10½	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Maroks and Co	100	100	10	123
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	210
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	...	795
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..	10	10	...	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	110
Soundy and Co..... C.	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	75	25	...	23

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

A GREAT WEEK.

London, June 16.

The past week has proved the high-water mark of the history of British aviation. The Hon. C. S. Rolls flew to France and back, Mr. Grahame White continued his series of short, sporting cross-country trips, and, best perhaps of all, the Army dirigible has made its bow to the London public. The War Office has for long been evidently much in earnest in its experiments, and one has refrained from sneering at the misfortune which has hitherto attended its efforts. It is good to know that a flight has been made of sufficient difficulty to prove that, whatever the results, there is at least one Army expert who understands the practice and the theory of his art. Everything points to a near and brilliant future for this country in the international competition of aviation. Besides the feats already mentioned, there are several others to the credit of enthusiastic amateurs. Captain Dickson won a basketful of prizes at the Tours aviation week—a triumph in a country where every aeronaut succeeds. Mr. Grace, of Sheppey, may be relied upon to provide a sensation from time to time. A gentleman has just flown over Cardiff. England is a dreadfully slow starter, but she seems to have preserved her knack of catching up.

TWO GREAT MEN.

One day does not often see this country deprived of tow such eminent sons as Professor Goldwin Smith and General Sir William Butler. The former, who was nearer ninety than eighty years of age, had a vigorous and varied but always distinguished career. From 1858 to 1866 he was Regius Professor of History at Oxford, resigning the chair for a similar one at Cornell University, in New York State, where he lectured from 1869 to 1871. After this latter date, he moved across the frontier to Canada, which was his home for the rest of his life. Always a holder of advanced views, which he could well express in prose that never knew a dull sentence, he became a firm believer in the inevitability of the Union between Canada and the United States, assisted by a treaty of commercial reciprocity. Equally hard-hitting, but a firmer believer in the possibilities of the Empire, was Sir William Butler, the Irishman who telegraphed to Lord Wolseley, organising the Red River Expedition in 1870, "Please remember me." Receiving no answer, Butler followed his message in person, invented a post for himself, and was invaluable throughout the campaign. He will best be rembered by the public for his Cassandra-like prophecies when sent to command the Cape in 1898. At the time, like the unfortunate prophetess, he gained nothing but unpopularity by his gloomy forebodings, but some reparation was made when he was appointed Chairman of the Army Council that in 1905 inquired into the war stores scandal. His was, practised and fearless pen, and the picturesque and biting criticisme of that report are usually regarded as his work. He married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who under her maiden her married name has won a high place amongst modern painters.

PICK-POCKETTING.

If pickpockets had the same consideration for their victims as their victims, in allowing their pockets to be picked have for pickpoakets the picked pocket would be a less pitiable discovery and the calling of pickpocket more honoured. Can a pickpocket be kind-hearted? Given that the object of a pickpocket is pocket-picking, it is surely justifiable to urge that, as there are many ways of picking pockets, pockets may be picked with kindness. A kindhearted pickpocket then having picked the pocket of Kyosuke Iwai a Japanese merchant about to sail from New York to Liverpool has whilst keeping the grosser and more direct symbols of wealth returned the steamer ticket and letter of credit to the object of his attentions. It is to be presumed that the merchant had adopted Western attire, for clever though these pickpockets are it seems impossible to credit them with such diabolical ingenuity as would be needed to discover, let alone pick, the pocket in a Japanese costume. In any case, the action of the pickpocket is commendable—the subsequent action, that is, for pocket-picking itself is no infallible road to heroism. Let him who runs (e.g., the ordinary pickpocket) read. One does not willingly lay bare our hardearned store of the wherewithals of existence to the rapacious maw of the unscrupulous footpad, but our annoyance at losing these convenient counters pales before the wrath that mantles our brow when we discover that our keys and papers have likewise taken flight. Keys and papers, useless to the thief, may be invaluable to the pickpocketee. One would not be nearly so cross with pickpockets if they would behave more often in the manner of their New York confrere.

"VIVE LE ROI."

"Keep a thing, its use will come," says the adage, and here is King Pataud discouraging a demonstration. Ever since the postponement of the labour meetings fixed far May 1, the organisers have been attempting to find some good opportunity to reassert themselves. It was decided that the "Grand Prix" day should be the festival selected for distinction. Fortunately, however, in the journal published by the electricians' syndicate, M. Pataud disclaims sympathy with M. Griffuelhes, who was organising the next "scene." M. Pataud argues with calm commonsense that a pre-arranged and advertised demonstrations by unarmed workmen can always be dispelled by the authorities whenever they choose to exert themselves. The only hope for a demonstration, when once the Government is roused, is secrecy, and a secret cannot be shared by many and remain a secret. Demonstrations may be planned and effected, but not by more than a score of men. It is just possible that this article may be an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities, but this idea is not so ingenious that it is not likely to occur to the Government, and that the "King" must know well. Longchamps seems safe from molestation, and indeed all Paris, too, now active measures are taken.

FLESH, BLOOD, AND PATROL.

It would be interesting to learn the number of miles covered in the course of their careers by some of the old horse-bollses. A motor-bus exhibited at the annual parade of commercial motor-vehicles has run over 148,000 miles. Over a hundred motor-vehicles competed at this Saturday gathering in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and as no vehicle was allowed to enter which had not run 4,800 miles, and as a quarter of the mechanical candidates had run over 50,000 miles the prizes were not won easily. The motor-vehicle for commercial purposes is the most useful and the most welcome of all motors though it is, indirectly and innocently, having a temperary ill-effect on those who still employ horse-vans. These latter are so frequently disgracefully overladen that agitation would be necessary it it were not for the increasing popularity of the motor-van. Even now it is worth while protecting the horses, since it is cold comfort to tell the straining creatures that in five years' time they will have been driven from the streets.

GAOLBIRDS.

The report for 1909 of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland bears peculiar reference to the prison population. Nearly half the total number of prisoners were previously acquainted with gaol. Out of 54,039 who were sent to prison, 26,186 had been there before. Similar proportions are shown in every report on the subject. It is abundantly evident that if the prison population of countries—we mean the habitual criminal population—were cleared away, a comparatively small number would be left in detention at any given time. It would almost seem that when a man or woman has been once punished the hope of a decent life either disappears altogether or becomes lamentably broken and feeble. The theory of punishment is, of course, that an offence once expiated is wiped out, and the wrong-doer can begin again. if does not work out in fact. The wrong-doer is always saddled with the consequences of his false step. He emerges from gaol to find his occupation gone and his friends suspicious if not cold. Rarely does he succeed in wianing back either his place of material profit or his share of social esteem. This man is argued, has fallen once; how shall we make sure his shoes are not still greasy! Mr. Galsworthy's "Justice" contains nothing sadder than the hard and unsuccessful struggle for work made by his chief character after having served his term. Men go to prison for wrong, and go back in defiance of their wish to do right. Suspicion is so deeply seoted in human nature that it often makes an habitual criminal of aspiring honesty. Human nature can hardly be blamed. But every prison report shows how good a deed is his who helps a released prisoner on to his feet.

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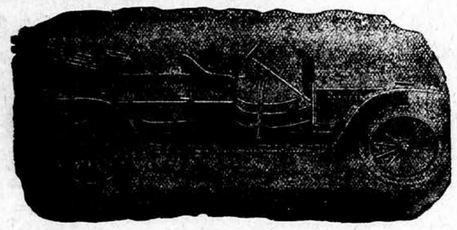

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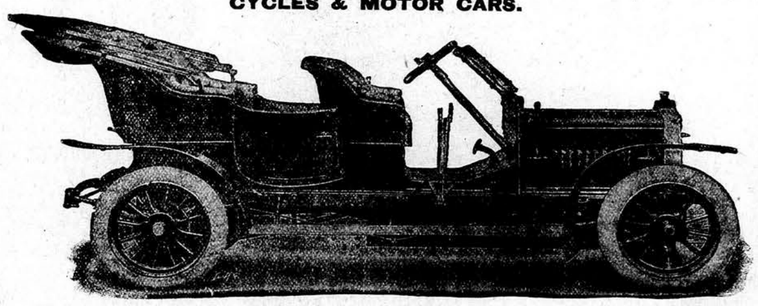

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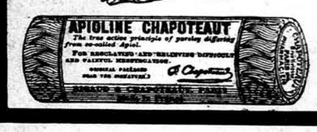

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